

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Point Lookout State Park

MIHP # SM-898

Vicinity of Scotland Beach

St. Mary's County, Maryland

Park=1963

Public

Point Lookout State Park (SP) is located at the extreme southern end of St. Mary's County at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The park contains approximately 1,042 acres (MdDNR 2002). The park has a long history of occupation and was the site of a nineteenth-century lighthouse, a Civil War-era general hospital and prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate soldiers, and a summer cottage community during the twentieth century. Acquisition of the property for park purposes began in 1963. Park improvement and management policies that have shaped the park as a public recreation area were planned in 1966 and began to be implemented between 1968 and 1972. The park-related buildings and structures are less than fifty years of age and were not included in this investigation.

The evaluation of the archeological potential of Point Lookout associated with Civil War history of the point is unresolved. In 1974, a National Register nomination for the point was prepared (Clark 1974), but discussions between MHT and MdDNR concerning the boundaries of a historic district were not resolved. In 1979, the U.S. Navy transferred a 1.79-acre parcel that included the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) to MdDNR and submitted a formal National Register determination of eligibility form to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service determined that the parcel was National Register eligible as part of a larger Point Lookout Civil War Camp Archeological District, but no boundaries were specified in the National Register determination of eligibility. Although individual archeological resources have not yet been evaluated as contributing to this district, it appears likely that site 18ST61 retains sufficient integrity to be eligible under National Register Criterion D.

The Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) and the Bohlen Site (18ST183) at 49780 Cornfield Harbor Road were the subject of intensive survey between 1999 and 2002 (Sheehan 2002). The investigations resulted in a formal MHT Determination of Eligibility of not eligible for National Register

listing for the house and its deteriorated outbuildings and the archeological site (MHT DOE database 2003). The Hen Coop Cemetery (MIHP # SM-613) was not evaluated as part of this investigation.

In 1979, the MHT conducted a survey of the built resources then owned by the park (Deale 1979), including showers, shelters, and the individual summer cottages and year-round residences. In 1979, none of those buildings were evaluated as possessing significance or architectural merit for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Deale 1979). Even with the passage of 25 years, these twentieth-century residences and outbuildings are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history under National Register Criterion A. They are not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past under National Register Criterion B. The properties are simply-constructed buildings of undistinguished architectural character that do not qualify under National Register Criterion C and the houses are not concentrated to form a linkage or continuity of buildings to form a district. The houses are not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history under National Register Criterion D. In 2003, DNR Property Imps lots 152-153, 166-167 (DOE-ST-0005), the former DeFalco House, was evaluated not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (MHT DOE database 2003).

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Point Lookout State Park

other

2. Location

street and number 11175 Point Lookout Road not for publication

city, town Scotland vicinity

county Saint Marys

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 telephone 410-260-1864

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse tax map and parcel:

city, town Leonardtown liber folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☒ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category		Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture			buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social			structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation			objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress			Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
						28

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

RESOURCE COUNT

DOE NR Eligible = 1

MHT DOE Not NR Eligible = 8

Resources potentially NR Eligible = 4

Resources recommended as Not NR Eligible = 11

Resources Not Evaluated = 13

TOTAL = 37

SUMMARY

Point Lookout State Park (SP) is located in the extreme southern tip of St. Mary's County at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The park contains approximately 1,042 acres (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2003). The park boundary encloses a relatively flat sandy spit of land, slightly elevated dry land in the northern section, and low flat tidal marshes along Point Lookout Creek and Lake Conoy. Elevations within the state park generally average approximately 5 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Primary recreation activities in the park are camping, boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, and wildlife observation.

The Point Lookout peninsula lies between the 5-mile wide mouth of the Potomac River on the west and the Chesapeake Bay on the east. As a result of this marine setting, the configuration of the peninsula has been impacted significantly throughout recent geologic time by the development of this bay and its tributary streams. The Chesapeake Bay was formed by the inundation of the lower Susquehanna River valley during the recession of the continental ice sheets at the close of the Pleistocene epoch. Prior to that time, the Susquehanna River was a much smaller river with its mouth located between the Virginia Capes on what now is the Continental Shelf (Middleton 1953). The Potomac River was a minor Susquehanna tributary and what is now the Point Lookout peninsula was the crest of a ridge located between these two streams. Global warming and glacial melting during the ensuing Holocene era released large volumes of water into these stream valleys, producing the present broad Potomac estuary and the Chesapeake Bay.

Due to its position between two large bodies of unbroken water, the Point Lookout peninsula is subject to very strong wave, wind, and tidal forces; its bay shoreline has been particularly vulnerable to erosion during protracted northeasterly or southeasterly gales, especially within the past 75 years. The archeological implications of such loss of landmass are great. Previous archeological studies have estimated the amount of land area that has been lost at Point Lookout. Hutchison and Sands (1973) noted a "shallow zone of presumed erosion" approximately 10 ft deep that extended nearly 1,500 ft east of the (then) Point Lookout bay shore. Shomette (1983:45) contended that "as much as a quarter of the [former] Civil War prisoner of war complex on the Bay side is now underwater," and that "most of the artifacts and structures in that area are believed to have been lost through erosion or random deposition." This massive loss of bay shoreline likely has obliterated evidence of prehistoric occupations as well. Erosion control measures to stabilize the shorelines of the point have been implemented. During the 1990s, stone riprap was applied to the shorelines along the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. In addition, stone groins were constructed perpendicularly into the bay, and stone revetments were added from the point to the south shore of Tanner Creek.

Land acquisition for Point Lookout SP began in 1963 when the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired approximately 494 acres from Point Lookout Estates owned by the Edgemoor Land Company. The land included a large section of a former summer cottage community platted ca. 1920 and acreage surrounding Lake Conoy (USGS 1942). Because the park

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occupies a peninsula, the facilities located at Point Lookout SP generally are arranged in a north-south orientation. Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5) runs the length of the peninsula. Along the east side of Lake Conoy, Point Lookout Road is supported by a causeway built on stone riprap that separates the lake from the Chesapeake Bay. Secondary roads provide access to the activity areas of the park. Park development is concentrated around Lake Conoy, a shallow tidal lake. The shores of this lake retain their natural configuration and feature bays, coves, and wetland areas. Some gabion revetment has been used to stabilize Lake Conoy's shoreline.

Since 1960, MdDNR has constructed many buildings and facilities to support park activities. The north shore of Lake Conoy is a large campground. The campground is laid out in loops surrounding centrally-located bathhouses. The camping area was developed between 1968 and 1972. A visitor center was added to the campground in 1978. The one-story, brick park headquarters building, constructed in 1972, is located just west of the campground entrance road. A boat launch ramp, a fish cleaning station, boat ramp, and a large parking area were constructed during the early 1980s on the south shore of Lake Conoy. The marina is located near the confluence of the lake with the Potomac River. A concrete fishing pier and comfort station were completed on the Chesapeake Bay shore in 1991. The Hammond Day Use Area, located in the southern section of the park on the Potomac River shore, was constructed 1972. The day use facilities include a bathhouse, picnic tables, and a shelter (MdDNR DMI 2003).

The southern tip of Point Lookout is occupied by a lighthouse complex that is owned as of March 2003 by Naval Air Station (NAS), Patuxent River. NAS, Patuxent River operates a theodolite and radar tracking station on the point. The Point Lookout Lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271) originally was constructed in 1830 by John Donohoo as a one-story building. In fall-winter 2003, the lighthouse was undergoing renovation. In addition to the lighthouse, the complex contains a buoy shed (MIHP # SM-511) constructed in 1883, a coal shed (MIHP # SM-512) constructed in 1884, and a smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) constructed during the late nineteenth century. Only the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) is owned by MdDNR. In 1995, this complex of buildings was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the association with the maritime history of Maryland (Moffson 1995). As of 2003, plans include transfer of the Point Look Lighthouse complex to MdDNR by 2005 (Keith Frere personal communication 2003).

METHODS

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources provided the basis for identifying the historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in each MdDNR-owned unit. The development of historic contexts that encompassed the history of each unit prior to state ownership was synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of how each unit came into existence and how the lands that comprise each unit were assembled. The purpose of this research was to determine the reasons behind the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland.

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Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized, dredged, or other).

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the MIHP forms maintained at the MHT and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information about building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and an assessment of condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings and structures. Properties owned by other state agencies were not included in the survey. For example, bridges owned by the Maryland State Highway Administration and recreation facilities maintained by county recreation departments were excluded from the current survey. Field survey verified the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and assessed the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR has obtained MHT concurrence letters or MHT Determinations of Eligibility classifying the resource as not eligible.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

In March 2003, an architectural reconnaissance survey was conducted of all MdDNR-owned buildings constructed prior to 1960 located within the March 2003 boundaries of Point Lookout State Park. In addition, archeological sites as mapped and recorded in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties files maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust were field checked to assess visually the current conditions. The total number of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects constructed prior to 1960 and owned by MdDNR in Point Lookout SP are 37. The resources represent 17 archeological sites; 1 farm complex; 1 transportation-related resource, and, 7 single-family residences with outbuildings constructed between ca. 1940 and 1960.

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The following descriptions are organized by property types. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1991). The property categories are detailed in the accompanying table. The table includes all buildings/structures located within the boundaries of Point Lookout State Park as identified by the park in March 2003. The following text contains descriptions only for buildings, structures, and sites dated prior to 1960. Construction dates assigned to the built resources are based on secondary documentation, historic maps, visual inspection, personal communications, and the MdDNR detailed maintenance inventory (MdDNR DMI 2003).

PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Thirteen archeological sites are recorded on Point Lookout State Park property. Eight sites are prehistoric and span the entire Woodland period. Another site contains both historic and prehistoric components.

The Bohlen Site (18ST183) is a prehistoric lithic and eighteenth and nineteenth century artifact scatter located on the eastern shore of Potter Creek in the northwestern corner of the park. The site was identified in 1976 during a reconnaissance survey of shorelines along the Potter Creek estuary (Wilke and Thompson 1976). They observed quartz flakes and fire-cracked rock on the surface of the site. In 1998, the site was relocated during a preliminary archeological monitoring at a wetland mitigation area for proposed road widening along Route 5 (Ebright 2002). A subsequent survey of the area conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration yielded evidence that Site 18ST183 also contained an historic component dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Sheehan 2002). Additional prehistoric and historic materials were recovered from Site 18ST183 during evaluatory testing in 2002. This testing indicated that the prehistoric component included debitage, cores, biface fragments, and unfinished bifaces including on possible Brewerton Side-Notched point (Sheehan 2002). Although the historic component contained some material dating from the eighteenth century, the vast majority of the artifacts are consistent with the mid-late nineteenth century occupation of the Jacobs farmhouse also known as Hen Coop Farm (MIHP #SM-612). Testing revealed that the site was confined to the plowzone, lacked intact subsurface features, and was unlikely to yield important new information; therefore, Site 18ST183 did not meet the criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Sheehan 2002). The field in which the site is located remained in active cultivation when visited by archeologists from RCGA in March 2003. Cultural materials observed on the surface of the field were consistent with those reported during previous investigations.

Site 18ST184 (W-T, SM-S 9) is a prehistoric shell-filled pit feature located on the eastern shore of Potter Creek north of Cornfield Harbor Road and south of Site 18ST183. The site is situated on a low terrace overlooking the drowned creek in the northwestern portion of the Park. Site 18ST183 was identified in 1976 during a reconnaissance survey of shorelines along the Potter Creek estuary (Wilke and Thompson 1976). Although oyster shell was the only material listed on the site form completed by Wilke and Thompson, investigations on the Jacobs property documented prehistoric artifacts (principally debitage) across most of the field between Sites 18ST183 and 18ST184 (Ebright 2002; Sheehan 2002). Cultural material in this field, identified as the Bohlen site, was attributed to Site 18ST183. Visited by archeologists from RCGA in March 2003, the site location remained in a plowed field, although a portion of the site may be located in the dense undergrowth and saplings along the margins of Potter Creek.

The Nature Center #1 (Site 18ST265) is a Late Woodland shell midden located on the northeast margin of tidal Lake Conoy west of Oyster Point. McNamara (1981) observed the shell midden eroding out of a low bank during a reconnaissance survey of the shoreline prior to construction of a nearby timber pier and walkway. According to McNamara, the site extends for 10-15 m (32.8 - 49.2 ft) along the beach and extends inland approximately three meters from the bank edge. Shovel tests excavated inland from the midden indicate that the site does not extend more than three meters back from the shoreline. In addition to the oyster shell, fabric impressed shell-tempered prehistoric ceramics, quartz and quartzite debitage, and a quartz projectile point/knife were recovered.

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Site 18ST265 was not affected by construction of the pier and walkway nearby. When RCGA archeologists visited the site location in March 2003, dense reeds covered it and no evidence of the site was visible on the surface. The condition of the site is unknown.

The Nature Center #2 Site (18ST274) is a prehistoric shell midden located on the northeast margin of Lake Conoy's tidal marsh, immediately north of Site 18ST265. McNamara observed a concentration of shell eroding out of a low bank during a reconnaissance survey of the shoreline prior to construction of a nearby timber pier and walkway (McNamara 1981). The site is 10 – 15 m (32.8 – 49.2 ft) long and most if not all of the midden has eroded from the bank. Shovel tests excavated inland from the midden indicate that the site does not extend more than three meters back from the shoreline (1981). McNamara (1981) did not recover any artifacts but observed fire-cracked rock and split cobbles on the surface. Site 18ST274 was not affected by construction of the pier and walkway nearby. When RCGA archeologists visited the site location in March 2003, dense reeds covered it and no evidence of the site was visible on the surface. The condition of the site is unknown.

The Green's Point Site (18ST275) is a Woodland period shell midden located on the east side of Oyster Point in Lake Conoy. The site was identified in 1981, identified the site during a reconnaissance survey of the shoreline prior to the installation of gabion revetment by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (McNamara 1981). Although the site files indicate that shovel tests were also excavated, no artifacts were collected. McNamara (1981) reported observing a single plain shell-tempered prehistoric ceramic, fire-cracked rock, debitage and split cobbles on the surface of the site.. in 1981, the intact portion of the site extended for two meters (6.6 ft) along the bank and one meter (3.3 ft) inland (McNamara 1981). It was anticipated that installation of the gabion revetment and pier would impact 1-2 ft of the site and the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology planned to salvage the area to be impacted; about a third of the site (McNamara 1981). No information pertaining to the salvage was located and it is not certain if it was ever completed. When the site location was visited by RCGA archeologists in March 2003, the gabion revetment was evident and a picnic area was situated in this location. The degree to which these activities affected Site 18ST275 is unknown.

The Hoffman's Point Site (18ST276) is a prehistoric shell midden located on the northern shore of Lake Conoy northeast of Site 18ST275. The site was identified in 1981 during a reconnaissance survey prior to installation of gabion revetment by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (McNamara 1981). The site file describes the midden as a dense concentration of shell on the beach with an in situ shell lense that extended for between 10 and 15 m (32.8 – 49.2 ft) along the exposed bank and approximately five meters (16.4 ft) inland from the edge of the bank. Although no artifacts were collected, fire-cracked rock, debitage, and cobble fragments were observed. The gabion proposed for this location in 1981 was not visible at the time of the RCGA site visit and it is unclear if it was ever installed. At the time of the RCGA site visit there was no evidence of erosion control devices and marsh grasses served as the only buffer against erosion of the site.

The Robinson Site (18ST728) is a Middle to Late Woodland period site located on a point of land south of the Tanner Creek boat channel. The site was reported by a collector who recovered ceramics eroding from a low bank. Staff from the Maryland Archeological conservation laboratory visited the site location in 1999, but no additional artifacts were recovered and severe shoreline erosion was observed. When visited by RCGA archeologists in 2003, Site 18ST728 was covered in grass and low vegetation and the shoreline in this area was lined with riprap. It is unclear if installation of the riprap affected the site or how much of the site eroded in spite of the riprap.

The Bullhack Site (18ST729) is a prehistoric site located on the west coast of Point Lookout immediately south of the Lake Conoy causeway. The site was identified by a collector recovered 20 to 30 large (2-6 in) sherds from the beach and noted that the site was eroding from a low bank facing the Chesapeake Bay. Cultural material reported from the site ranges from the Early through Late Woodland periods. Mockley sherds were most common on the site with lesser amounts of Townsend and Popes Creek wares. Staff

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from the Maryland Archeological conservation laboratory visited the site location in 1999, but no additional artifacts were recovered and severe shoreline erosion was observed. The site reportedly measures approximately 6 x 92 m (19.7 x 301.8 ft), but no subsurface investigations were conducted and the site integrity and function are not known. The extent of the damage caused by erosion is unknown. When visited by RCGA archeologists in March 2003, the shoreline was lined with riprap revetment and it is unknown if any of the site remains intact behind the revetment.

UNKNOWN HISTORIC SITES

The Bay Shore Site (18ST58) is comprised of a series of mid-nineteenth century architectural features located on the eroded eastern shore of Point Lookout immediately south of the mapped location of the Point Lookout Hotel (MIHP # SM-326). Kent (1974) observed these features and military artifacts eroding from the shoreline during his reconnaissance of the Park in 1973. It is unclear if these buildings were associated only with the Civil War prison camp or if they may have been outbuildings for the hotel or a combination of both. When visited by RCGA archeologists in March 2003, the mapped location of the site was underwater in the Chesapeake Bay. Although the shoreline was reinforced with riprap revetment to prevent shoreline erosion, it appears that a large portion of this site had eroded into the Bay. The site is likely in poor condition.

TRANSPORTATION

The Smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513), constructed ca. 1900, was constructed as part of the Point Lookout Lighthouse complex (MIHP # SM-271, SM-511, SM-512, and 18ST61). The smokehouse is located north of the Point Lookout Lighthouse and was the only building of the complex that is owned by MdDNR as of March 2003. The one-story brick building is painted white. The one-bay by two-bay building has a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The bays along the side elevations are defined by recessed brick panels ornamented by a line of angled bricks spanning the top of each panel. The south elevation contains a door set under a brick segmental arch. An exterior brick chimney stack rises from the upper gable of the north elevation. The base of the chimney stack is corbelled. The building was identified in Deale (1979) as Spaulding's Photography Galley. Subsequent research and on-site labeling identifies the building as a smokehouse constructed ca. 1900 for the lighthouse keeper. In 1995, this complex of buildings was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the association with the maritime history of Maryland (Moffson 1995).

DEFENSE

Point Lookout Prison Camp Archeological Site (MIHP # SM-26) comprises the entire southern end of the park, including the following Civil War-related resources: Sites 18ST61, MIHP # SM-271, 18ST57 and MIHP # SM-884. This resource contains the site of the U.S. General Hospital, Point Lookout; the prisoner-of-war camp housing Confederate soldiers; and, Fort Lincoln, as well as the Point Lookout Lighthouse and its archeological component. The prisoner-of-war camp was located north of the lighthouse and the general hospital. The camp was established following the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863 to house captured Confederate personnel (Clark 1974). The large prison yard was designed to hold 10,000 prisoners and was enclosed by a stockade and parapet (Kimmel 1989; Sachse 1865). Inside the stockade were six wooden cookhouses and two hospitals, one for small pox. Prisoners were housed in tents. By April 1865, 20,000 prisoners were recorded in the stockade. During its two years of existence, the Point Lookout prison complex processed approximately 52,000 prisoners, nearly 3,000 of whom died at the camp and were interred in a cemetery now located along MD Rte 5 (Kimmel 1989; Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:23-24).

The Point Lookout Lighthouse and Hospital Site (18ST61) occupies the southernmost tip of the peninsula and includes comprises the extant lighthouse and archeological components associated with occupation of the lighthouse between the 1830s and 1965, as

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well as components associated with Civil War-era U.S. General Hospital, Point Lookout. Currently the area surrounding the lighthouse has undergone extensive erosion. Phase I survey of approximately six acres at the tip of the Point were surveyed as part of the evaluation of Navy properties associated with the Point Lookout Tracking Station found that "in spite of the loss of a great deal of land to the Chesapeake Bay, substantial archeological deposits related to the hospital, primarily in the form of soil features, appear to exist within the site. Although few medical artifacts were recovered during the Phase I survey, important information about other aspects of Civil War medical care such as diet, might be gained from the archeological deposits at the site (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999: 119). Archeological evaluation of the site was recommended if any portion of the site is to be disturbed by future construction.

The U.S. General Hospital, Point Lookout consisted of 15 buildings accommodating 1400 beds arranged in a circle. The complex also contained a dining room, kitchen, laundry, and a knapsack building. This pavilion type hospital was started in August 1862 and completed in 1863. The new wards expanded the number of beds available through lease of the 1857 Point Lookout Hotel. The U.S. General Hospital Point Lookout treated both Confederate and Union troops. The hospital closed in August 1865 (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:15-24). At the end of the war, the government dismantled the entire hospital complex and sold the building debris for scrap (Kimmel 1989; Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:23-24, 115). Leeson and Breckenridge provided detailed descriptions of the hospital and its operations in their 1999 study. Today none of the hospital complex remains standing and due to erosion. It is speculated that as much as a quarter of the hospital site has eroded away and is submerged (Shomette 1982). Several archeological investigations have focused on the area of Hammond Hospital including underwater investigations. In addition to the forces of erosion, the construction of erosion control devices such as riprap revetment has surely caused additional damage to the site. The archeological signature of the hospital may be no more than postholes and nails. Kent (1974) describes the construction of the wards as entirely of wood and placed on posts to keep them dry. At the time of the RCGA visit, the site was not visible. The effects of erosion have taken their toll and destroyed as much as half of the Hammond Hospital complex. The installation of riprap revetment has added to the damage. As well, the construction of a road that leads to the end of the point has also negatively impacted the site. It is impossible to say how much of the site remains intact.

Fort Lincoln (MIHP # SM-884 and Site 18ST57) is a Civil War earthen fortification and nearby palisade. The site is located on the western shore of Point Lookout overlooking Cornfield Harbor and the Potomac River. The fortification was constructed in 1864 to deflect any attempts by confederates to escape the prisoner or war camp (Sword 1982, 1986). The ten-foot high earthen walls encircled by a moat enclose three sides of a rectangle. Riprap revetment has been installed along the west wall of the fort as an erosion control method and has not further affected the site. The main entry is through the south side by a wooden bridge over the moat. The fort had cannon emplacements at each corner. The buildings contained within the earthen walls are reconstructions based on Civil War-era building plans. Kent (1974) further details the exposure of a long line of brickwork along the fort's western wall by a wayward bulldozer blade. The brickwork appears to predate the construction of the earthen parapet. Fort Lincoln is the last visible manifestation from the Civil War occupation of Point Lookout. At the time of the RCGA site visit, Fort Lincoln is now a tourist attraction. Public access to the fort has been carefully designed to be of no impact to the site.

Although it has not been clearly explained, it appears that the Potomac Stockade is the palisade associated with Fort Lincoln. Sword (1982) denotes the location of the stockade as extending across the neck of land now occupied by the Cornfield Harbor to the Lake Conoy boat channel northwest of Fort Lincoln. In anticipation of the construction of a new boat channel into Lake Conoy, Gerald Sword conducted archeological investigations in 1976 to determine if a stockade existed in the area to be impacted (Sword 1982). Sword (1982) did identify a stockade of pine log construction in addition to an elevated walkway along the northwest side. The previous survey by Wagner located five posts in the water on the west shore of Lake Conoy and an additional post on shore (Wagner 1975: 2). Wagner (1975) concluded that no evidence was found of a stockade remaining in the vicinity and that it either never existed or wasn't straight across the neck of land.

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AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

The Farm House Site (18ST60) is a multi-component site that includes prehistoric Late Woodland, eighteenth, nineteenth, and possibly seventeenth-century elements. The site is located south of Fort Lincoln on the west side of Point Lookout. Kent (1974) reported that a house was present in this location on maps dating from 1823. Kent failed to identify features associated with the house in any of the six test units he excavated on the site but described the assemblage as rich. The prehistoric assemblage was described as fabric impressed grit-tempered ceramics (Kent 1974). Kent offered no ware type. The historic assemblage included white salt-glazed stoneware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, brown salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, ironstone, black glazed redware, brown oxide combed yellow slipware, blue and green shell edged pearlware, burned faunal remains, charcoal and burned cut nails (Kent 1974). The dates for the historic ceramic assemblage range from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. However, the identification of cut nails placed the structure firmly in the nineteenth century. Kent (1974) did not include the counts for the ceramics and therefore precludes statistical analysis in addition the vague description of the ceramic types makes it difficult to firmly date the wares. The construction date for the site is vague. At the time of the RCGA site visit, there was a gravel paved two-track road that cut through the site. The road led to a parking lot, pavilion, and a house. The exact location of the site is unclear and may have been impacted by the road, parking lot, pavilion and house. No visible evidence of the site was observed.

The Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) at 49780 Cornfield Harbor Road is the former Jacobs property located north and west of Point Lookout peninsula. The building complex is accessed by a long, unpaved farm lane and includes a farmhouse with two domestic outbuildings, three agricultural outbuildings, and ruins of a former tobacco barn. The complex is abandoned.

The former Hen Coop Farmhouse is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay wood-frame dwelling with a one-story, two-bay, gable end kitchen wing, and a two-story ell. The house rests on brick piers. The exterior wood siding is covered with asphalt roll siding. The gable roofs were sheathed with cedar shingles. Ranzetta (1998) noted that the framing of the house incorporated pit-sawn and hewn beams as well as later circular sawn framing members. He concluded that the house was originally constructed during the early nineteenth century as a one or one-and-a-half story dwelling that was substantially modified during the early twentieth century (Ranzetta 1998). Ranzetta also reported that brick chimney also appeared to date from the first construction period of the house. Sheehan (2002:35-36) reported that the house was depicted on an 1850 map. Historically the property was associated with the Langley family, who owned the land from before 1840, possibly as early as the late eighteenth-century, until 1913. During the late nineteenth century, the house was rented to tenants. The property remained a tenant farm until the 1970s. The building currently is in poor condition. The exterior walls and brick chimneys are overgrown with vines with trees and brush growing close to the exterior walls. The roof over the rear wing has collapsed. The roof over the main block has deteriorated substantially; wood shingles are loose or missing. The exterior asphalt roll cladding is loose, allowing water to penetrate to the wood cladding and wood framing. Deterioration was noted in exposed cladding boards. The windows and doors are broken. A former porch that spanned the southeast east elevation has collapsed.

Two small domestic outbuildings that probably date to ca. 1900 are located northwest of the house in the rear yard. Both outbuildings are one-story, one-bay by one-bay, wood-frame buildings. One building has vertical board wood walls and a gable roof clad with composition roll roofing. The other is sided in horizontal wood siding and has a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The gable roofs sheathed with composition roll roofing. The conditions of both buildings are poor. The rear yard was overgrown with trees, bushes, and vines. Deterioration was noted on the wood cladding, as well as some cladding boards were missing. One entire wall was missing. The roofing on both buildings also was deteriorated.

A corncrib, an equipment shed, and a storage shed are aligned along an overgrown farm lane located northeast of the house. The agricultural outbuildings were constructed during the mid-twentieth century based on the type of materials and inclusion on a 1942

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USGS map. The site of a tobacco barn is located south of the row of three agricultural outbuildings. The former tobacco barn has collapsed and is a ruin.

The former Hen Coop Corncrib, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story, wood-frame building that rests on brick piers. The exterior walls are clad with flush vertical boards on the gable ends and narrow slatted boards along the side elevations. The front gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal roofing. A doorway is located in the southeast gable end. The corncrib is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted on the wood siding. Rust was noted on the metal roofing.

The former Hen Coop Farm Shed is located northeast of the corncrib. This one-story, wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1940, is supported on concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad with corrugated metal. The gable roof is sheathed with metal standing seam. Paired openings are located in the southeast elevation; the openings contain wire. The building is in fair condition. The metal siding and roofing are rusting and deteriorated. Some sheets of the metal sheathing are missing. In other places, the sheeting has holes.

The former Hen Coop Farm Equipment Shed is located northeast of the shed. This one-story, three-bay, wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1940, is supported on concrete piers. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood boards on the south end and corrugated metal on the west and north elevations. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The east elevation is open and divided into three bays. The building is in fair condition. The metal sheathing on the roof and exterior walls is rusted. The wood siding on the south elevation is missing boards. Deterioration and broken boards also were noted on the south elevation.

FUNERARY

The Hen Coop Farm Cemetery (MIHP # SM-613) is also known as the Langley, Dunbar and Biscoe family cemetery (Ranzetta 1998). The cemetery is located southwest of the Hen Coop Farm, just west of the dirt farm road that leads to the farmhouse. The site is low and flat and lies east of wetlands associated with tidal Potter Creek. Large trees and stumps are found in and around the cemetery site. Large beds of daylilies, ivy, and vinca grow throughout the immediate area.

The gravestones are oriented on an east to west axis. Many stones are coupled with footstones. At least 17 stones lie within the site bounds and at least nine stones are found within a rectangular area surrounded by a wrought iron fence. The stones within the fence are inscribed with the Langley family name. The stones located outside of the fence are of the Hall, Biscoe, Dunbar and Langley families. The dates inscribed on the stones span the nineteenth century with the earliest dating from 1800 and the latest dated 1898. The earliest stones are the most intricately designed. Ranzetta (1998) reported an obelisk.

The condition of this cemetery is poor. The approach to the site is overgrown. Weather or vandals have broken many stones. Some gravestone bases are missing their head stones. Some stones exhibit surface erosion and weathering, which has obscured the inscriptions. Portions of the wrought iron fence are damaged and the gate is falling off of its hinges. The ground surface is disturbed and animal burrows are located throughout the site. The site is overgrown with brush, ornamental foliage and large trees. The undergrowth obscures the visibility of toppled stones.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

The Point Lookout Hotel (MIHP # SM-326), constructed during the 1920s, was a rambling, two-story, wood-frame building that occupied a T-shaped footprint. The hotel was located on the east shore of the peninsula overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The building was demolished in September 1989. Currently the shoreline has been stabilized using stone revetment. The site is occupied by a parking lot, a concrete fishing pier, and a comfort station; all facilities were constructed in 1991.

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The Hotel Dump Site (18ST59) is a nineteenth to twentieth-century dump. The site is now mapped offshore and it is not clear if the park owns the property. Kent's 1974 survey identified a large quantity of twentieth-century trash in this area. He also noted a significant amount of nineteenth-century material as well (Kent 1974). The majority of the twentieth-century trash was deposited as hotel waste. Kent identified decorated white stoneware dishes manufactured by Shenango China and Mayer China, who were major china suppliers for hotels and restaurants in the tidewater area at the time of Kent's survey (Kent 1974). The source of the nineteenth-century material was unclear, but was most likely associated with administration of the Civil War camp. It appears that the site has eroded into the Chesapeake Bay.

DOMESTIC

The seven single-family houses located within the park are associated with two, mid-twentieth-century summer communities on the Point Lookout peninsula. The DeFalco and Schwartz houses were associated with Scotland Beach located near the north end of the park overlooking Tanner Creek.

The DeFalco House, constructed in 1960, is located at 10975 Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5). The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay by three-bay, cottage is constructed of concrete block and clad with asbestos shingles in the upper gable ends. The steeply-pitched cross gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units and one-by-one-sliding units installed in 1989 (MdDNR DMI 2003). The primary entry is located in the south elevation. The doorway contains a six-panel wood door set in a brick surround. The doorway is accessed by a short flight of concrete steps with a metal railing. The house is in good condition. Loose roof shingles were noted on the roof. Staining was noted along the concrete-block foundation walls.

The former DeFalco shed is a small, one-story building constructed of concrete block. The shed is located north of the house. The gable roof is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has exposed rafter ends. The building has a single plywood door in the south elevation. The windows are four-light casements. The shed is in good condition. The windows were deteriorated.

The former Schwartz House, constructed ca. 1940, is located at 10905 Point Lookout Road. The one-story, three-bay by three-bay, wood-frame building has exterior walls clad with horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The gable roof is extended on the north elevation by a shed roof. The roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. A full-width enclosed porch spans the south elevation. The central doorway contains a wood door. The windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units that are paired across the south elevation and singles along the side elevations. Jalousie windows are located along the north elevation. The building is in fair condition. The wood siding exhibits loose and deteriorated boards, and paint failure. The yard immediately in front of the house is overgrown with tall grasses and bushes that obscure the front elevation. Deterioration was noted along the eave boards. The exterior door on the rear elevation is missing.

The Schwartz outbuilding, constructed ca. 1960, is a one-story, concrete-block building located northwest of the house. The upper gable is finished with narrow (2-inch) horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A plywood door with diamond light is located in the south elevation. The shed is in fair condition. Deterioration was noted along the eave boards and the roof is deteriorated.

Point Lookout Estates occupied the southern tip of the Point Lookout peninsula and was subdivided during the 1920s (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl 1966; USGS 1942). A subdivision map of the proposed development depicted a regular grid plan with three primary streets oriented north-south. Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5), identified as Main Boulevard, was the major north-south access road. Chesapeake Avenue was sited along the bank of the Chesapeake Bay shore of the peninsula and Potomac Avenue was

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sited along the river shore. The east-west streets were numbered 1 through 18. The land was divided into 42 blocks or partial blocks. The typical lot sizes were 30 x 100 feet or 30 x 120 feet. Recreational activities advertised for the community included surf bathing, duck shooting, crabbing, fishing, tennis, and other sports (Point Lookout, Maryland, plat, n.d.).

The actual development of Point Lookout Estates did not reflect the proposed plan. By 1942, east-west oriented streets 10 through 13 were opened. Eighteen buildings were depicted along these streets in 1942 (USGS 1942). Currently, five houses are located along these former planned streets. In general, the houses occupy small lots and are surrounded by planted pine plantations. The remaining elements of Point Lookout Estates include Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5), wide cleared pathways along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, and unpaved east-west roads that corresponded to streets 9 through 13.

The Dolgos House and Garage, located at 10455 Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5) is oriented north along an unpaved road, formerly 11th Street of Point Lookout Estates. Constructed ca. 1940, the one-and-a-half-story, wood-frame cottage rests on poured concrete piers (USGS 1942). Concrete block has been inserted between the piers to form a foundation wall. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing and extends with shed roofs along the front and rear elevations. A shed dormer projects from the north roof plane. The primary entry is located in the center of the north elevation and contains a nine-light over wood panel door. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. A one-story, wrap-around porch spans the north and east elevations. One bay on the north elevation has been enclosed with siding. Originally screened, the porch is now enclosed with a wood sided railing and windows. Single-pane windows alternate with three-light units along the porch. A one-bay, shed-roof addition and a shallow screen porch project from the south elevation. The Dolgos House is in good condition.

A one-story, wood-frame garage is located south of the house. The garage also dates from ca. 1940. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding and rests on a concrete wall along the side elevations. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The front elevation contains two sets of paired hinged doors. Each door contains two cross panels. Each side elevation contains a single, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window. The building is in good condition. Paint failure was noted on the siding, wood trim, and wood sashes of windows. Deterioration was noted at the base of the corner boards.

The former Ridgell House, constructed ca. 1940, is located at 10440 Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5). This two-story house is finished in stucco and adopts an L-shaped ground plan. The saltbox roof incorporates an enclosed porch along the south elevation. The roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and has a boxed cornice. The building has a doorway in the center of the south elevation and one along the east elevation. Both doors are three-light and three-panel wood doors. The porch is ornamented with large arched openings outlined in brick headers that contain central one-over-one-light windows flanked by fixed glass. A fixed glass picture window flanked by sidelights is located in the east elevation. Other windows in the building are one-by-one sliding units. The building is in good condition and is in the process of being renovated as of March 2003.

The Guard Dormitory (former Norman House), constructed in 1960, is oriented facing west off former 13th Street. The one-story, four-bay building is constructed of concrete block covered with vinyl siding. The gable roof and shed roof over the porch are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The main entry in the west elevation contains a three-light, three-wood-panel door. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung units. A three-bay, screened porch spans the west elevation. The porch rail has been enclosed with vinyl. A door is located in the south elevation. This doorway is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood and accesses a wood deck. The house is in good condition.

The former McCracken House, constructed in 1960, is oriented north off the former 10th Street. The one-story, three-bay by two-bay cottage occupies is constructed of concrete block with plywood in the gable ends. The intersecting gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. A simple eave board is located at the eave. The main entry is located in the north elevation. The door is

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a wood unit with nine lights and two wood panels that looks as though it were recently installed. The door is sheltered under a gable hood supported by wood posts. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light units with brick lug sills. An enclosed porch spans the east elevation. The porch has a concrete-block wall that supports storm windows. The building is in good condition. Some paint failure was noted on the plywood gables and staining along the concrete block foundation walls.

The former McCracken Garage is a one-story building that occupies rectangular footprint. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing. The metal overhead garage door is located in the north elevation. A single wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash window is located in each side elevation. The south elevation is blind. The garage is in fair condition. The garage door is falling off its track. Cracks were noted in the lintel over the doorway and between the windows and eave. Paint failure was noted on the wood window frames. The metal grates over the windows are leaving rust stains on the walls.

The former Villaroma House, constructed in 1960, faces south off of former 9th Street. The one-story, three-bay cottage rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in the vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The windows are vinyl sash, one-over-one-light units. The front projecting wing contains a porch that has been enclosed with concrete block and windows. The primary entry is located in the east elevation of the front projecting wing. The door is a six-panel unit. A former carport projects from the east side of the house and now functions as a patio. A secondary entry is located on the west elevation. A one-story, shed addition projects from the north elevation. The building is in good condition. The cladding and windows appear to have been recently installed.

A one-story, concrete-block garage is located west of the house. The side gable roof is sheathed with asbestos shingles. Two overhead track doors are located in the south elevation. A single door is located in the east elevation. The windows are a variety of fixed and casement units. The garage is in good condition.

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
18ST057	57	Fort Lincoln		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Defence	Fortification	fortification and palisade	Mid 19th	Unknown	site-1		See SM-884	
18ST058	58	Bay Shore		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Unknown	Unknown	historic building features	Mid 19th	Likely poor	site-1		Likely eroded into bay.	
18ST059	59	Hotel Dump		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Hotel	hotel dump	19th-20th century	Likely poor	site-1		Likely eroded into bay.	
18ST060	60	Farm House		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Agriculture-Subsistence	Single Dwelling	farmstead	Woodland, Late 17th?, 18th, 19th c	Unknown	site-1			
18ST061	61	Point Lookout Lighthouse	Point Lookout Hospital	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Defense/Transportation	Hospital/water-related	military hospital/lighthouse	Mid 19th, 20th c	good	site-1			
18ST062	62	Farmhouse Midden (Marina)		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	Early 19th, Mid 19th	Unknown	site-1			
18ST183		Bohlen Site		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Off Cornfield Harbor Rd	Unknown, Domestic	Lithic scatter, Single Dwelling	lithic scatter, house	Unknown, mid 19th century	poor	site-1			
18ST184		W-T, SM-S 9		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Off Cornfield Harbor Rd	Prehistoric	Processing site	shell midden	Prehistoric	Unknown	site-1			
18ST265	265	Nature Center #1		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Processing site	shell midden	Late Woodland	Unknown	site-1			
18ST274	274	Nature Center #2		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Processing site	shell midden	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1			
18ST275	275	Green's Point		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Processing site	shell midden	Woodland	Unknown	site-1			
18ST276	276	Hoffman's Point		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Industry-Processing-Extraction	Processing site	shell midden	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	site-1			
18ST728		Robinson		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Woodland	Unknown	site-1			
18ST729	729	Bulhack		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Unknown	Unknown	unknown	Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland	Unknown, possible disturbance	site-1		Eroding into bay.	

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SM-26		Point Lookout Civil War Prison Camp		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Defense	Military Facility	prison camp, hospital	1862-1865	Unknown	site-1		NR documentation prepared in 1974, never officially listed.	
SM-271		Point Lookout Lighthouse		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Transportation	Water-related	lighthouse	1830				As of March 2003, not owned by MdDNR	
SM-326		Point Lookout Hotel, site		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Recreation/Culture	Hotel	hotel	ca. 1920	dem'd	site-1		Hotel demo'd 9/1989	
SM-511		Buoy Shed - Point Lookout Light Station		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Transportation	Water-related	light station buoy shed	1883				As of March 2003, not owned by MdDNR	
SM-512		Coal Shed - Point Lookout Light Station		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Transportation	Water-related	light station coal shed	1884				As of March 2003, not owned by MdDNR	
SM-513	033	Smokehouse, Point Lookout Light Station		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Point Lookout Road (MD 5)	Domestic	Secondary Structure	smokehouse	ca. 1900	good	building-1		Originally identified as Spaulding's Photograph Gallery. Current documentation suggests building not existing in 1860s, but part of lighthouse complex.	
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm House		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1800-1825; early 20th c	poor	building-1			
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm Domestic Outbuildings		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Domestic	Secondary Structure	outbuilding	ca. 1900	poor	building-2			
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm Corncrib		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	corncrib	ca. 1940	fair	structure-1			
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm Shed		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	shed	ca. 1940	fair	structure-1			
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm Equipment Shed		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Agriculture-Subsistence	Storage	equipment shed	ca. 1940	fair	building-1			

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MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
SM-612		Former Hen Coop Farm Tobacco Barn		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	49780 Cornfield Harbor Rd	Agriculture-Subsistence	Processing	tobacco barn	ca. 1940	ruin	building-1			
SM-613		Hen Coop Farm Cemetery		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	Off Cornfield Harbor Rd	Funerary	Cemetery	cemetery	1800-1898	Unknown	site-1			
SM-884		Fort Lincoln		Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Defense	Fortification	fortification	1864-1865	good	structure-1		See also 18SM157	
	031		Former Ridgell House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10440 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house -rental	1940	fair	building-1		On 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	055		Former Schwartz House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10905 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1940	fair	building-1		On 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
			Former Dolgos Garage	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10455 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1940	good	building-1			
			Former DeFalco Shed	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10975 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	1960	good	building-1			
			Barracks	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	historical structure	1996	good			Reconstruction at Fort Lincoln	
	028		Former DeFalco House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10975 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house-rental	1960	good	building-1		Not on 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	029		Former Dolgos House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10455 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house-rental	1960	good	building-1		On 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	039		Former McCracken Garage	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10465 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1960	fair	building-1		Not on 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	026		Former McCracken House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10465 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1960	good	building-1			

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	054		Former Schwartz Out Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10905 Point Lookout Rd	Domestic	Secondary Structure	shed	1960	fair	building-1			
	038		Former Villaroma Garage	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10510 Point Lookout Road	Domestic	Secondary Structure	garage	1960	good	building-1			
	032		Former Villaroma House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout	10510 Point Lookout Road	Domestic	Single Dwelling	house-rental	1960	good	building-1		Not on 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	025		Guard Dormitory (Norman)	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Domestic	Single Dwelling	house	1960	good	building-1		Not on 1942 Point Lookout USGS map.	
	002		Camp Office	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1968	good				
	013		Conoy Circle Shower Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1968	good				
	012		Green's Point Shower Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1968	good				
	014		Hoffman's Point Shower Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1968	good				
	003		North Park Pump House 1	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house/water treatment	1968	good				
	021		North Park Pump House 2	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1968	good				
	027		Tolson Garage	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1968	fair				
	009		North Comfort Station	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1970	good				
	053		North Park Well Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1970	good				

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POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK TABLE OF RESOURCES

MHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
	008		Hammond Day Use Bath House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1972	fair				
	015		Lanier Circle Shower Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1972	good				
	016		Malone Circle Shower Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shower building	1972	good				
	001		Park Headquarters	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	office	1972	good				
	020		Sewage Treatment Plant	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	sewage treatment	1972	good				
	022		South Park Pump House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1972	good				
	007		High Risk Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	storage	1978	good				
	004		Maintenance Shop	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shop	1978	good				
	006		Maintenance Storage Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shop	1978	good				
	005		Marina Concession/Camp Store	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	concession	1978	fair				
	017		Visitor Center	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	visitor center	1978	good				
	010		Water Storage Tank Building	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	water treatment	1979	good				
	011		Boat Launch Toll Booth	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1980	fair				
	018		Hammond Picnic Area Toll Booth	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	contact station	1980	fair				

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POINT LOOKOUT STATE PARK TABLE OF RESOURCES

MIHP/Site #	SITENO (or DMI #)	MHT NAME	MdDNR/ Other Names	County	Quad	Address	Property Category	Property Sub-Category	Property ID	Date of Resource	Condition	Resource Count		Notes	MHT Concurrence
	019		Guard House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	historical structure	1981	good			Reconstruction at Fort Lincoln	
	036		Boat Ramp Shelter	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	shelter	1983	good				
	037		Fish Cleaning Station	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	fish cleaning station	1983	good				
	023		Tower Pump House	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	pump house	1983	good				
	042		Officers' Quarters	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	historical structure	1986	good			Reconstruction at Fort Lincoln	
	043		Officers' Quarters Storage	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	historical structure	1986	good			Reconstruction at Fort Lincoln	
	051		Point Fishing Area Comfort Station	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1987	good				
	052		Fishing Pier Comfort Station	Saint Mary's	Point Lookout		Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	comfort station	1991	good				

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8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates 1963

Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates N/A

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☒ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Point Lookout State Park (SP) is located at the extreme southern end of St. Mary's County at the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. The park contains approximately 1,042 acres as of March 2003 and the current park boundaries were reviewed by park personnel (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park has a long history of occupation and was the site of a nineteenth-century lighthouse, a Civil War-era general hospital and prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate soldiers, and a summer cottage community during the twentieth century. Acquisition of the property that became Point Lookout State Park began in 1963 and continues to the present. Park improvement and management policies that have shaped the park as a public recreation area were planned in 1966 and began to be implemented between 1968 and 1972. The park-related buildings and structures are less than fifty years of age and were not included in this investigation. No evaluation of the post-1960 buildings applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation was undertaken.

The evaluation of the archeological potential of Point Lookout associated with Civil War history of the point is unresolved. In 1974, a National Register nomination for the point was prepared (Clark 1974), but discussions between MHT and MdDNR concerning the boundaries of a historic district were not resolved. In 1979, the U.S. Navy transferred a 1.79-acre parcel that included the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) to MdDNR and submitted a formal National Register determination of eligibility form to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The National Park Service determined that the parcel was National Register eligible as part of a larger Point Lookout Civil War Camp Archeological District, but no boundaries were specified in the National Register determination of eligibility. A survey of the U.S. Navy theodolite station and adjacent portion of the park identified features and archeological deposits that might be eligible for the NRHP (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999).

As of March 2003, the Lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271) was not owned by MdDNR. Future plans include transfer of the Point Look Lighthouse complex to MdDNR by 2005 (Keith Frere 3/6/2003). In 1995, the lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271), the buoy shed (MIHP # SM-511), the coal shed (MIHP # SM-512), and the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) were the subject of intensive investigations under the auspices of the U.S. Navy, who in March 2003 owned all the buildings except the smokehouse. In 1995, this complex of buildings was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the association with the maritime history of Maryland (Moffson 1995). No formal Determination of Eligibility forms were completed on these buildings at that time and no record of MHT concurrence has been located in any MHT files to date.

The Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) and the Bohlen Site (18ST183) at 49780 Cornfield Harbor Road were the subject of intensive survey between 1999 and 2002 (Sheehan 2002). The investigations resulted in a formal MHT Determination of Eligibility of not eligible for National Register listing for the house and its deteriorated outbuildings and the archeological site (MHT DOE database 2003). The Hen Coop Cemetery (MIHP # SM-613) was not evaluated as part of this investigation.

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In 1979, the MHT conducted a survey of the built resources then located at Point Lookout State Park (Deale 1979). The survey included all buildings then owned by the park, including park-built showers and shelters, and the individual summer cottages and year-round residences. The summer residences included the DeFalco house, the Dolgos house, the McCracken house, the Villaroma house, the Schwartz house, and the Norman house located in the former communities of Point Lookout Estates and Scotland Beach. In 1979, none of those buildings were evaluated as possessing significance or architectural merit for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Deale 1979) and none appear to possess significance under National Register Criteria for Evaluation for individual listing or as a district.

RESOURCE HISTORY

The prehistoric and historic contexts relevant to St. Mary's County and Point Lookout State Park have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Eight archeological investigations have been conducted at Point Lookout State Park. Most of the investigations occurred in response to planned construction of park facilities and shore erosion control measures. While most of the archeological investigations have focused on Civil War-era resources, 8 prehistoric sites have been identified. These sites generally are associated with the Woodland period. Only one prehistoric site at Point Lookout (Green's Point [18ST275]) contained any temporally diagnostic artifacts. These results reflect a more general lack of information about prehistoric development sequences specific to Southern Maryland. Many archeological projects have focused on colonial period sites in St. Mary's County, but few extensive or systematic high quality studies have documented the region's prehistoric resources (Wilke and Thompson 1976). The sparse results obtained during investigations of interior areas suggest that the prehistoric occupants of this region utilized inland environments only sporadically, primarily during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Four regional studies have attempted to synthesize existing data and develop a baseline for prehistoric occupation on Southern Maryland's Western Shore: Wesler et al.'s (1981) regional overview of western shore prehistory; Pogue and Smolek's (1985) Southern Maryland Archaeological Resource Management Plan; Steponaitis' (1986) study of prehistoric site patterns on the eastern bank of the lower Patuxent in Calvert County; and Reeve et al.'s (1991) survey of the archeological resources of Myrtle Point on the western shore of the Patuxent River. Elements of these studies have been incorporated into the prehistoric cultural framework that follows.

Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-6,500 B.C.)

Temporally, the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period has been defined as the millennia extending between approximately 12,000 and 6,500 B.C. Investigations at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex in the Shenandoah Valley have suggested that human adaptive patterns remained relatively constant throughout this period (Gardner 1979, 1983). Treatment of the traditional Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods as a cultural continuum, rather than as a series of discrete cultural phases linked to specific lithic technologies, diverges from regionally defined temporal approaches such as the Southern Maryland Archaeological Resource Management Plan. However, the authors of that plan have pointed out that "these designated time periods associated with particular phases and projectile point styles are somewhat arbitrary in their beginning and ending dates," and that the above-cited plan was intended only to "suggest a general time frame within which change may be discussed" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:41).

The environmental setting for the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Late Pleistocene/Holocene transition. The climatic episodes defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley are thought to be broadly applicable to the study area (Steponaitis 1983). Episodes pertinent to the Paleo-Indian period are the Late Glacial (ca. 15,000 - 8,500 B.C.) and the Pre-

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Boreal/Boreal (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982; Steponaitis 1983). The Late Glacial represents the terminal Pleistocene and the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Steponaitis (1983:39) has suggested that the Late Glacial vegetational assemblage along the upper Patuxent River drainage "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas."

During the Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode, the climate gradually moderated, with warmer summer temperatures and continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted in response to these climatic changes. Carbone (1976:186) suggested that "coniferous and deciduous elements" expanded, and "open habitats" grew smaller, and that a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest probably prevailed on the valley floors and foothills.

Diagnostics of the early phases of the period include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton projectile points; Palmer, Kirk, Warren, and other side-notched and corner-notched projectile points traditionally assigned to the Early Archaic represent the later stages of the period (Custer 1984:43; Gardner 1980:3). Most of these point types have been found on the Western Shore, but usually as isolated finds. Paleo-Indian components from undisturbed contexts also are virtually unknown within lower Southern Maryland on the western shore. The largest concentrations of Paleo-Indian bifaces have been identified in the upper riverine areas of the Patuxent watershed "beyond the contemporary tidal front along the Patuxent, and from Zekiah Swamp in adjacent Charles County," a pattern that suggests that Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic sites may represent "an early focus on fluvial headwater environments" (Reeve et al. 1991:32).

In St. Mary's County, Pogue and Smolek (1985:38) have attributed the relative scarcity of Paleo-Indian sites in the region to sea level rise that inundated sites located along the lower reaches of rivers during the period. Based on current understanding of the phenomenon of sea level rise, it is estimated that 12,000 years ago, sea levels were approximately 33.53 m (110 ft) lower than today (Pogue 1983:9), and that, as recently as 5,000 BP, sea levels within the Chesapeake estuaries were 9.14 m (30 ft) lower than they are today. Today's numerous bay tributaries would not have existed in their present form at that time, and present day shoreline areas would have comprised interior uplands. Hence, it is not surprising that few Paleo-Indian sites have been recorded within these bay shoreline areas (Pogue and Smolek 1985:17-18, 21).

Six site types generally are recognized for the Mid-Atlantic Paleo-Indian settlement system, and (Gardner 1979, 1983; Custer 1984): (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and, (6) isolated point finds. Traditional views of prehistoric survival strategies suggest that high-quality lithics were one focal point that dictated settlement patterns.

Traditional views of the post-Pleistocene period have held that hunting formed a large component of the human subsistence strategy (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980). While the available faunal assemblage of this period may have included some extinct species of megafauna, the extent to which humans relied upon such animals has been a topic of some debate (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Kavanagh 1982). As the climate moderated, the faunal assemblage certainly changed, and may have included moose, bear, elk, deer, and smaller game animals (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986). More recent studies have suggested that resources gained through generalized foraging also provided a substantial portion of the diet. Subsistence-related remains recovered from Paleo-Indian sites include beaver, fish, large bird, carbonized wild fruit seeds and nuts (Grimes et al. 1984; Kooper et al. 1980; McNett et al. 1977; McNett 1985; Adovasio et al. 1983; Dent and Kaufman 1985). The identification of these remains and reevaluation of other archeological data have led many researchers to view Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic people as flexible generalists (Curran 1987) or as generalized foragers (Meltzer 1984; Meltzer and Smith 1986).

During the traditionally defined Early Archaic period, settlement and subsistence patterns seem not to have changed significantly from the adaptive strategies of the Paleo-Indian period (Custer 1984; Gardner 1980; Stewart 1980). However, by the Kirk Phase, the regional settlement/subsistence regime seems to have begun to incorporate a more diversified resource base, which perhaps can

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be viewed as transitional to the Archaic. In Southern Maryland, Reeve et al. (1991:32) observed an increase in the numbers of Early Archaic sites, suggesting that prehistoric populations grew rapidly during this period.

Archaic Period (6,500-1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C., and included the traditionally defined Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,000 B.C.) and Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.). Middle Archaic diagnostics include bifurcated St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha projectile points, as well as stemmed and lanceolate forms such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). From the beginning of this period until about 5,000 BP, the climate moderated and became more humid; it then cooled slightly (Custer 1984:62-63). Gardner (1978:47) observed that:

By 6,500 B.C., [the] Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources.

Relatively few archeological sites containing Middle Archaic artifacts have been examined on the Western Shore (Wesler et al. 1981). To some extent, the paucity of sites from this period probably is due, once again, to inundation of the lower river areas caused by sea level rise during the Middle Holocene. Wilke and Thompson (1976) have argued that Archaic populations probably were small, dispersed, and mobile; that their movements were dictated by seasonal access to resources; and that remains of Archaic period occupations would be widely scattered. On the Southern Maryland peninsula, Middle Archaic occupation appears to have focused on swamps at the headwaters of major stream drainages (Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). Several Archaic period sites have been identified in the Zekiah Swamp along the headwaters of the Wicomico River in nearby Charles County (Reeve et al. 1991:33; Polglase et al. 1990:7), although these have not been studied in detail.

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000 - 700 B.C.) "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 2o C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9). Open grasslands reappeared, and oak-hickory forests covered the valley floors and hillsides. The environmental changes presented new opportunities for resource exploitation. Dent (1995:165) has observed that the Late Archaic presents a settlement system of seasonal aggregation and dispersion, with a higher degree of sedentism in zones of higher resource diversity. The period generally is best known for a heavy use of forest resources; however, in shoreline settings, available resources also would have included shellfish and fish. Indeed, shell middens first appear in the Chesapeake region during the latter portion of the Late Archaic period. These middens continued throughout the Woodland period, often in the same locations. The large shell middens identified along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries appear to result from many seasons of bivalve collection. Thus, a sub-sistence pattern characterized by intensive foraging within somewhat constricted localized areas probably characterized the adaptive strategy of Late Archaic populations (Pogue 1983:12; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44). In the counties of Southern Maryland's Western Shore, the Late Archaic settlement pattern has been defined by scattered campsites focused on major rivers (Reeve et al. 1991:35; Wesler et al. 1981:181).

Late Archaic diagnostics within the Chesapeake Bay region are thought to include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, Dry Brook, Otter Creek, Brewerton, Bare Island and Lackawaxen projectile point types and steatite vessels (Hughes 1980; Pogue and Smolek 1985:44; Custer 1988; Reeve et al. 1991:35). The true meaning of this regional cultural assemblage has been the subject of some debate. Steponaitis (1986) contended that these finds illustrate an amalgamation of three cultural traditions in Southern Maryland at this time: the Piedmont, the Laurentian, and the Southeast (Reeve et al. 1991:35). Custer (1984:79), however, does not accept the broadspear and fishtail styles as cultural markers, but interprets them as "a distinctive set of tools and knives that are in no way connected with special groups of people." He feels that such points are cutting tools, and he postulates that the Bare Island/Lackawaxen (locally, Holmes) point continued as the associated diagnostic projectile point type

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through the Late Archaic.

Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-A.D. 1638)

The Woodland Period extends roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. While it has been customary to characterize the environment after at least 3,000 BP as approximating modern conditions, it is also apparent that climatic changes of varying intensities continued to take place during this period (Carbone 1976, 1982; Bryson and Wendland 1967:281). These short-term climatic variations may have generated periods of environmental stress during transitions between climatic episodes (Carbone 1976; Custer 1980). In the Mid-Atlantic region, correspondences between climatic/environmental patterns and cultural sequences during the Woodland period have been noted for the Middle Atlantic as a whole (Carbone 1982) and for the Shenandoah Valley (Fehr 1983).

The Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 to 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Regionally diagnostic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and sand-tempered Accokeek wares. Wesler et al. (1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted ceramics in the Early Woodland, although some researchers have argued that Popes Creek ceramics are associated more closely with Middle Woodland occupations (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1981). Reeve et al. (1991:36), noting that Popes Creek ceramics rarely have been recovered from sites in the lower Patuxent region, have hypothesized that the presence or absence of this ceramic type may be indicative of a prehistoric cultural boundary.

Two settlement pattern models have been proposed for the Late Archaic - Early Woodland Periods on the Inner Coastal Plain (Gardner 1982:58-60). The "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units came together seasonally along both freshwater and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and then dispersed seasonally to form micro-social unit camps to exploit other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggests that the same population formed both macro- and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and saltwater zones, and moved laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis. The relative abundance of shell midden sites bordering the Chesapeake region's tidewater estuaries and creeks (Wilke and Thompson 1976) may represent a sedentary winter phase of this seasonally-based settlement pattern. In St. Mary's County, the archeological site forms for terrestrial sites near the project area indicate that nearly every prehistoric site in this area contains at least some oyster shell.

The Middle Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D.1000) was characterized by the appearance of shell-tempered and net-impressed ceramics; the continued elaboration of specialized exchange networks in some areas; and the intensification of food gathering and use of estuarine resources. Diagnostic artifacts of the early Middle Woodland include Accokeek ceramics, Rossville and projectile points. In Southern Maryland, the fact that non-local lithic materials frequently are found in Middle Woodland artifact assemblages has been used by Steponaitis (1986:287) to support the thesis of an inter-regional exchange networks.

The later Middle Woodland period seems to reflect a retrenchment in terms of both sociopolitical and material complexity. Diagnostic late Middle Woodland artifacts include a series of projectile points, such as the Fox Creek and Selby Bay types. Some of these may have been employed as arrow tips; the bow may have been introduced around A.D. 500. Diagnostic ceramics in the Coastal Plain include Popes Creek Net-Imprinted and Mockley ceramics. Mockley is characterized by shell temper, a break from the lithic temper tradition of the Early Woodland period (Custer et al. 1989).

Middle Woodland subsistence is thought to have depended heavily on riverine and estuarine resources, and preferred site locations shifted dramatically toward the coastal zones during this period. Populations appear to have become considerably less mobile (Steponaitis 1986:286-287), although no definite evidence for horticulture has been found in the region for this period. On the Western Bay Shore, based upon the occupations revealed at the Patterson and Otter II sites in Calvert County, Reeve et al. (1991:37-38) have postulated that extended families may have occupied residential sites along the brackish estuaries during the winter months. These family units joined others in upriver or Piedmont zones during milder seasons in order to exploit a variety of lithic

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and other resources (Reeve et al. 1991:37-38).

By A.D. 1000, profound changes had occurred in the lifestyles of the people living in the Middle Atlantic region. The appearance of sedentary villages and agriculture, and the distribution of established long-range exchange networks, resulted in altered settlement patterns during the Late Woodland. Increasing diversity in ceramic styles, settlement organization, and mortuary practices suggest gradual differentiation into the diverse cultural and linguistic groups broadly resembling those observed by Europeans in the seventeenth century. However, two definitive sub-periods are discernable within the Late Woodland period. The early Late Woodland was characterized by the introduction and rapid acceptance of the maize-beans-squash horticultural system, a subsistence change that took place during the Neo-Atlantic climatic optimum (A.D. 900 – 1200/1300). Early Late Woodland sites were not fortified and they tended to be located on or near prime agricultural land (Hay et al. 1987). In contrast, the terminal Woodland, corresponding to the Pacific I climatic minimum, was characterized by a decrease in the number of sites, a nucleation of the populations, and the fortification of villages.

On the outer Coastal Plain, shell tempered Townsend ceramics dominated during the Late Woodland period after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18), while crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware, often associated with the historically known Piscataway Indians, was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line areas (Clark 1980:8; Egloff and Potter 1982:112). Triangular projectile points also are diagnostic for the Woodland period, and they persisted until European contact.

Wilke and Thompson (1976) have noted that Late Woodland midden sites are less numerous and have suggested that this relative scarcity may be due to a diminished reliance on seasonal resources and to the contamination of the estuarine environment by soil run-off produced by the adoption of full-blown horticulture. On the other hand, Steponaitis (1986:288) hypothesized that the enlargement of prehistoric populations encouraged by intense agricultural production may have limited more traditional hunting and gathering activity. Data from the Stearns site (18CV17) in Calvert County, however, indicate that locally available floral and faunal resources, including oysters, white perch, blue crab, hickory, oak, and black walnut, were used to supplement the food resources obtained from intensified agricultural production (Reeve et al. 1991:44).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

During the early seventeenth century, cultural dynamism and diversity characterized the Western Shore and much of the tidewater region of Maryland and Virginia. Two Algonquian groups, the Nanticoke and the Piscataway, had occupied the region for several centuries (Stephenson et al. 1963:1). However, prior to European contact, these tribes were pressured by the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian group based in Pennsylvania, who increasingly appeared in the Chesapeake Bay region during the early seventeenth century.

European contact resulted in numerous changes in the lifestyle of Maryland's native population. Virginia was the first colony to exploit relationships with the aboriginal inhabitants of the Chesapeake region; for example, William Claiborne established trading posts on Palmer's Island and on Kent Island during the early 1630s. In Saint Mary's County, relationships between the first settlers and the native Piscataways, Patuxents, and Yeocomicos initially were cordial (Scharf 1879:95). By mutual agreement with the indigenous Native American population, the settlement at Saint Mary's City was established on the site of the Piscataway Indian village of Yeocomico (Smolek and Pogue 1985:47; Wesler et al. 1981:152). Although this relationship provided access to European trade goods, especially the firearms that gradually replaced traditional projectile systems, there also were negative repercussions. Europeans introduced diseases that decimated the native peoples (Steponaitis 1986:35), and eventually allied with various tribes in an effort to further their own expansionist aims.

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The Chesapeake Bay region was the locale for some of the earliest voyages of exploration that investigated eastern North America, including those made by the Venetian-born explorer John Cabot and his son, Sebastian (Clark 1950); Giovanni da Verrazano; Juan Vespucci; and Vincente Gonzales, who was the first European to penetrate the entire length of the Chesapeake estuary (Shomette 1982:1). However, the most famous voyage was undertaken in 1608, when John Smith spent twelve weeks exploring the upper bay, subsequently completing a celebrated map that showed Point Lookout, then named Sparkes Point. By the late seventeenth century, the name of Point Lookout was applied to the peninsula (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999).

In 1634, the first English colonists landed on St. Clement's Island in the lower Potomac River and celebrated the first Roman Catholic Mass in the colony of Maryland. The approximately 150 English colonists finally settled on the mainland at St. Mary's City along the eastern shore of the St. Mary's River estuary just north of Point Lookout. To encourage settlement, the colony adopted a manorial system for distributing proprietary lands under which large grants for thousands of acres were made to those who transported settlers to the colony. By 1642, 16 manors, organized into five local administrative units called "hundreds," had been established in St. Mary's County (Wesler et al. 1981:153). The Point Lookout region was included in St. Michael's Hundred through the early years of the nineteenth century. St. Michael's Hundred was the most populated during the seventeenth century (Hammett 1994:48, 97, 24).

Settlers in the Maryland colony soon began to cultivate tobacco, the most financially lucrative commodity produced in the seventeenth century Chesapeake region. The concentration on tobacco production was so great that the colony frequently had to import supplies of food and other staples from New England (Dozer 1976:155,161). Tobacco quickly became Maryland's principal crop; St. Mary's County farmers exported 100,000 pounds of it in 1639. Corn and cattle were secondary agricultural commodities (Wesler et al. 1981:154). By the late seventeenth century, settlement in St. Mary's County hugged the shorelines of the major rivers and their tributaries, with relatively sparse occupation in the interior. Passage of a road law in 1666 and of a series of town acts failed to encourage the establishment of small urban hamlets, and the resulting riverine settlement pattern orientation continued into the early eighteenth century (Wesler et al. 1981:80).

Environmental conditions in the Maryland colony, particularly in the low marshy Tidewater areas along the Chesapeake Bay, were so difficult that they hampered permanent settlement. The climate was hot and humid in the summer, and diseases resulted in high mortality rates and short life spans for the early settlers. The growth of towns also was inhibited by an economic system that encouraged direct trans-Atlantic exchange of goods between individual plantation owners and international markets. St. Mary's City was the largest town in the region and grew to contain 10 dwellings, a forge, a mill, and a Catholic Chapel by 1642 (Hammett 1994:24). The direction and distribution of early internal overland transportation systems also illustrated the tendency for the population to be dispersed along the major waterways. The major roads within St. Mary's County paralleled the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, and smaller roads connected them directly with important waterfront points (Hammett 1994:282-283). Only at the beginning in the early eighteenth century did population growth begin to stabilize and then to increase by natural population growth instead of by immigration (Bedell 1995; Bourne et al. 1998:5; Schoch 1989:ix).

The mid-to late seventeenth century was a period of great political and social instability in Southern Maryland. Ingles' Rebellion, an anti-Catholic, anti-Royalist uprising, profoundly affected St. Mary's County, as Ingles' followers plundered the homes of local residents and Jesuit missions. Jesuit clergy and Catholic lay leaders were imprisoned, and some (including Giles Brent and his sisters) fled to Virginia (Beitzell 1960:7; Hornum et al. 1999). Fendel's [sic] Rebellion of 1695 also pitted Protestant against Catholic and democrat against proprietor (Hammett 1994). Ultimately, the Calvert family lost control of the colony, and in 1695, the colonial capital moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. Thereafter, the influence of St. Mary's County in the affairs of the colony waned precipitously. This loss of influence destined the county to remain as an agrarian backwater region whose economic fortunes depended increasingly upon larger urban centers, such as Annapolis, Baltimore, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

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Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)

The eighteenth century saw the development of population centers and ports throughout the Chesapeake region. In Maryland, the major ports were, first, Annapolis, and later, Baltimore. From these points, Maryland's agricultural produce was shipped to markets in the West Indies and the European continent (Bedell 1995:10; Emory 1950:25). By the middle of the eighteenth century, most of the land in Maryland's bayside counties had been patented and economically developed. Newly arrived settlers were forced to acquire properties in the northern and western portions of the colony. The tobacco trade in Maryland also peaked during the early years of the eighteenth century, as agricultural lands devoted to tobacco growing reached the limits of their productivity, and then began to decline in importance. The nature of the agriculture in the northern Chesapeake Bay region began to change, as more emphasis was placed on grain production, as well as the export of other products such as hemp, iron, furs, lumber, wheat, and pork (Bast 1950:950; King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81). In St. Mary's County, however, the cultivation of tobacco remained the principal agricultural crop throughout the eighteenth century.

Both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 affected residents of the Chesapeake region. St. Mary's Countians served in the Revolutionary War as members of the Maryland Line. Residents also provided food and supplies to support the troops throughout the war. The major threats to the county were waterborne. During the early years of the Revolution, Loyalist privateers raided farms and plantations along the bay and its tributaries. St. Mary's County's geographic position rendered the county particularly vulnerable to attack by sea. Because of its geographically strategic location, Point Lookout figured prominently in local efforts to mobilize the county militia forces to oppose British invaders and to warn of impending invasions. For example, the British invasion force of 40 ships under the command of Virginia's ex-governor Lord Dunmore in 1776 was observed from Point Lookout (Hammett 1994:75-76).

British units repeatedly plundered and harassed county citizens, particularly those living along the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, throughout the war. In 1780, for example, British forces removed slaves, livestock, and other property from the Robert Armstrong and Joseph Milburn plantations at Point Lookout. At the end of the conflict, St. Mary's County residents filed damage claims amounting to £3,600 (Hammett 1994:86ff).

During the War of 1812, British Admirals Warren and Cockburn also sailed into the Chesapeake Bay. Point Lookout served as an American observation point to report the comings and goings of British military vessels. Perhaps recognizing this, the British landed between 2,000 and 3,000 troops at the Point in 1813, captured four local citizens, and utilized the area as a base of operations for their raids on property owners in the southern end of the county. British raiders stole boats and slaves, felled timber, burned tobacco warehouses, and desecrated churches and cemeteries (Hammett 1994:104ff). One major naval engagement, the Battle of Cedar Point, occurred in St. Mary's County waters, on 1 June 1814, in the estuary of the Patuxent River north of Point Lookout. In this confrontation, American Commodore Joshua Barney's Patuxent River fleet, comprising 16 lateen-rigged row galleys and 9 sloops and schooners, opposed British Captain Robert Barrie's fleet that included the 74-gun HMS Dragon, the armed schooner St. Lawrence (13 guns), the schooner Calchup, and seven barges. Faced with superior British firepower, Barney withdrew his out-gunned American fleet into the Patuxent River, and eventually scuttled his flotilla (Shomette 1981:36-41).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

The transition from tobacco to grain production, coupled with the introduction of improved farm machinery and artificial fertilizers, increased crop yields in Maryland after the Revolution. The roughly cleared fields of the earlier colonial period gave way to farms that were configured to facilitate production of these agricultural products. During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the Chesapeake region enjoyed a time of relative prosperity; commercial ventures increased, industries were established, and

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shipbuilding remained an important enterprise (Clark 1950:493). In St. Mary's County, the devotion to tobacco as a staple commodity remained intact, but, by the end of the eighteenth century, corn and wheat also had become important crops (King 1990:289; Marks 1979:6; Reeve et al. 1991:81). The late antebellum period also saw an increase in the sale of garden and orchard produce to markets in Baltimore and Washington (Clark 1950:499-504). However, the combined effects of two wars, the Panic of 1819 and the twenty-year agricultural depression that followed decelerated the region's economic development (Bast 1950:959; Preston 1983:173). There was a major post-Revolutionary War exodus of St. Mary's County residents to destinations as far away as Kentucky (Wesler et al. 1981:159) and Fayette County, Pennsylvania (Hammett 1994).

Expanding transportation networks aided in the recovery of the agricultural sector and stimulated the continued growth of cities throughout most of Maryland's Tidewater (Bourne et al. 1998:8; Emory 1950:28-29; Bedell 1995:10). The development of steam-powered shipping was a major factor in this development; "[b]y the late 1810s, steamers had brought an efficient and predictable aspect to travel that opened new markets" (Bourne et al. 1998:8). The establishment of steamboat lines down the Potomac River and through the Chesapeake Bay linked St. Mary's County with Washington and Baltimore. Access to Baltimore was critical, since the latter city became the primary market outlet for the county's agricultural produce (Hammett 1994).

Navigational aids were installed to facilitate safe shipping throughout this region. Point Lookout and the exposed coastline of St. Mary's County was strategically located along very busy shipping lanes between Baltimore, the Potomac River ports of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and points further south down the Chesapeake Bay. Numerous vessels were lost in this middle section of the bay, including the steamship Columbus (Irion and Beard 1995). Point Lookout, "a bleak barren sand beach for many acres," therefore was selected in 1825 as the location for a lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271). Construction was completed within three years, and the station went on line in 1830. The original lighthouse was designed by John Donohoo as a one-story building with the light located on the roof (Turbyville 1995:76). Leeson and Breckenridge (1999) provided extensive documentation of the lighthouse in their 1999 study.

Access to steamboat service also shaped the nature of some antebellum development Point Lookout. In 1857, William C. Johnson established the first "resort" area at Point Lookout. On 400 acres, he constructed a hotel and summer cottages, which he leased to some of the most important national figures of the era, including Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney and Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper (Hammett 1994:141). Three years later, the steamer "William Selden" of the Washington-Alexandria-Georgetown Steam Packet Line established direct service between upriver Potomac River termini and Point Lookout (Hammett 1994:254).

The Civil War (1861-1865)

The onset of the Civil War severely affected St. Mary's County, largely due to its strategic geographic position. Union forces occupied the county throughout the war. Political arrests for treason were common, and citizens operated under Union-imposed curfews. Four Federal installations were established in the county during the Civil War: a general hospital and the (later) notorious prison camp at Point Lookout, a large and comprehensive coaling station at St. Inigoes, and a supply depot at Bushwood (formerly Plowden's) Wharf on the Wicomico River (Hammett 1994:122ff).

In July 1862, the Federal leased the William C. Johnson's hotel just north of the Point Lookout lighthouse for use as a military hospital (MIHP # SM-26 and 18ST61). The hotel buildings were immediately adapted to hospital use and the first 250 patients arrived on 25 July 1862. The hospital was outfitted with beds and supplies for 700 to 1000 patients and staffed by four doctors, 20 civilian nurses, and 25 Sisters of Charity, a nursing order of the Roman Catholic Church (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999). As the number of patients rose, the need for additional hospital facilities became evident. A new, then state-of-the-art pavilion hospital was constructed at the point beginning in August 1862. The new hospital contained fifteen one-story wards that were arranged like

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the spokes of a wagon wheel with a two-story administration building. The complex also contained a dining room, kitchen, laundry, and a knapsack building. The new hospital accommodated 1400 beds in addition property to the former hotel with its 1300 to 1500 beds. The U.S. General Hospital Point Lookout treated both Confederate and Union troops. The hospital closed in August 1865 (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:15-24). At the end of the war, the government dismantled the entire hospital complex and sold the building debris for scrap (Kimmel 1989; Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:23-24, 115). Leeson and Breckenridge provided detailed descriptions of the hospital and its operations in their 1999 study.

Following the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, the Federal government also established a prisoner-of-war camp to house captured Confederates (Clark 1974). The prisoner-of-war camp was located north of the general hospital complex. The large prison yard was designed to hold 10,000 prisoners and was enclosed by a stockade and parapet (Kimmel 1989; Sachse 1865). Inside the stockade were six wooden cookhouses and two hospitals, one for small pox. Prisoners were housed in tents. Support facilities included a headquarters complex with a granite wharf, stables, several "boarding houses," and a separate camp to house the contrabands that provided camp labor and the U. S. Colored Troops that served as camp guards (Sachse 1865). By April 1865, 20,000 prisoners were recorded in the stockade. During its two years of existence, the Point Lookout prison complex processed approximately 52,000 prisoners, nearly 3,000 of whom died at the camp and were interred in a cemetery now located along MD Rte 5 (Kimmel 1989; Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:23-24).

By the end of 1864, earthwork forts were constructed to increase security at the prison camp and to prevent possible Confederate raids. Fort Lincoln (MIHP # SM-884 and 18ST57) was one of the earthen forts. The ten-foot high earthen walls enclosed a rectangle and had cannon emplacements at each corner.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in St. Mary's County were characterized by the same conditions that had prevailed during the pre-Civil War period. The region's essentially rural agrarian character continued. In 1860, 91 per cent of the land in the county was used in agriculture. Between the 1870 and 1920, 80 per cent of the county was agricultural. By 1930, the percentage of agricultural land in the county dropped to 70 per cent. Small communities emerged to provide services to residents of surrounding farms. Smaller villages like California, Jarboesville, and Pearson served the needs of local residents who did not live near the county seat at Leonardtown (Hammett 1994; Pogue 1968:413-414).

The primary crop in St. Mary's County throughout this period was tobacco. In 1860, the last census before the Civil War, over 5.7 million pounds of tobacco were grown in the county. That amount was never reached again. In 1870, over 2.5 million pounds of tobacco was grown, only half of pre-Civil War levels. By 1880, tobacco farming had recovered with farmers raising over 4.4 million pounds of tobacco. The census years of 1900, 1910, and 1930, over 4 million pounds of tobacco was raised. In the 1920 census only 3.6 million pounds of tobacco were reported. This output represented 23.0 per cent of all tobacco grown in the state of Maryland in 1910. One of the reasons for the recovery of the tobacco was the demand stimulated by the development of the cigarette industry (Wesler et al. 1981:160, 167). During the period 1900-1930, the average farm size ranged between 149 acres in 1900 to 124 acres in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:165). Corn remained the major subsistence crop with between 392,850 bushels raised in 1900 and 434,116 bushels raised in 1920. Agricultural diversification in Mary's County remained minimal. The recorded value of dairy products and orchard products remained under \$75,000 throughout this period. The value of poultry spiked at over \$110,345 in 1920, but dropped to below \$65,000 in 1930. The decrease in agricultural production was off-set by a rise in value of timber, which was valued at \$103,529 in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:166-168).

Late nineteenth-century industrialization had only a slight impact on the economy of St. Mary's County. A few seafood packinghouses were established to process crabmeat and oysters, and commercial fishing provided a livelihood for some (Wesler et

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al. 1981:160). In the Point Lookout vicinity, the area around Cornfield Harbor, located approximately three miles north of the point on the Potomac shoreline, was developed in the 1880s as a small industrial and commercial enclave. The complex included a "steam saw, grist and planing mill, and a brickyard;" in 1920, it became the site of the Cornfield Harbor (Oyster) Packing Company, one of approximately 14 packing companies operating in St. Mary's County during this period (Hammett 1994:221, 400). A large hotel and a steamboat wharf completed the Cornfield Harbor complex (MIHP # SM-710).

Throughout this period, the establishment and improvement of transportation systems continued as the key to maintaining the county's economic equilibrium. As Colton's 1887 Map of the Proposed Washington and St. Mary's Railroad suggests, the major roads throughout the St. Mary's peninsula remained much as they had been when Griffith produced his map in 1795. The first macadamized road in the county was constructed in 1911, bringing both tourists and new business opportunities into the area, but it extended only as far as Leonardtown. Many county roads remained unpaved until well into the 1940s (Hammett 1994). Repeated attempts by county citizens to bring a railroad into the county were only marginally successful. Until the 1940s, the citizen-owned Washington and Point Lookout (later called the Washington, Potomac, and Chesapeake) Railroad extended only as far as Mechanicsville in the northeastern section of the county (Hammett 1994). As a result, steamboats continued to be the county's primary transportation and trade network until at least the 1920s (Wesler et al. 1981:160). The continuing importance of water transportation was reflected in the late nineteenth-century expansion of the Point Lookout lighthouse complex. In 1883, the lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271) was raised in height by the addition of a second story to the building. In a coaling 1883-1884, the lighthouse complex was expanded through the construction of a buoy shed (MIHP # SM-511) and a coaling shed (MIHP # SM-512). By 1905, a second lighthouse was constructed along the St. Mary's County bay shoreline at Point No Point (Turbyville 1995:68, 78; Moffson 1995).

The turn of the twentieth century presaged the development of what is today one of the major components of the economy of the Chesapeake region: tourism. The nascent recreational/resort industry that had begun to develop in St. Mary's County prior to the Civil War experienced a resurgence and growth. Leonardtown's wharf boasted a floating theater, while Piney Point, which had featured a dance pavilion and a hotel during the mid-nineteenth century, developed as a full-blown resort by 1905 (Hammett 1994). Recreational development in the Point Lookout area also resumed after the Civil War. The ca. 1857 Point Lookout Hotel, which had served as a Union hospital during the Civil War burned in 1871. During the 1920s, a new hotel was constructed on the east side of the peninsula (MIHP # SM-326). The new hotel became the center of the Point Lookout resort community through at least the 1960s; the hotel closed during the 1970s and was subsequently removed.

As planned, Point Lookout Estates was a gridded community oriented along three primary north-south streets and crossed by 18 numbered streets oriented east-west. The land was subdivided into 42 blocks or partial blocks. Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5) was the Main Boulevard of the community. Chesapeake Avenue was sited along the Chesapeake Bay shore of the peninsula and Potomac Avenue was sited along the river shore. Recreational activities advertised for the community included surf bathing, duck shooting, crabbing, fishing, tennis, and other sports (Point Lookout, Maryland n.d.). The actual development of Point Lookout Estates did not reflect the proposed plat. By 1942, east-west oriented streets 10 through 13 were opened. Eighteen buildings were depicted along these streets in 1942 (USGS 1942). Currently five houses constructed between ca. 1940 and ca. 1960 are located along the former streets of the proposed development. The houses occupy small lots and are surrounded by planted pine plantations. The remaining elements of Point Lookout Estates are portions of the street layout, such Point Lookout Road (MD Rte 5), wide cleared pathways along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River, and unpaved east-west roads that correspond to streets 9 through 13.

Resorts with hotels also developed further north on the Point Lookout peninsula. In addition to its packing houses and mills, Cornfield Harbor boasted a hotel and a "social center/pavilion" that remained standing until the late 1930s (Hammett 1994:221). The cottage community of Scotland Beach, north of Point Lookout at Tanner Creek, was the brain-child of land developer Thomas

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Ridgell; as owner of the (1911-1933) Scotland Beach hotel, Ridgell cannily provided twice daily direct bus connections between Leonardtown and his establishment (Hammett 1994:220; Ranzetta 1998).

The Modern Period (1930-Present)

The post-1930 period in St. Mary's County ushered in the most significant changes in the area's social and economic development. New ethnic groups entered the county's heretofore relatively static population mix. During the early 1940s, drawn by the availability of inexpensive land and lack of crowding, two Pennsylvania German religious sects from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania—the Amish and the Mennonites—formed new communities in northern St. Mary's County. Members of these groups, who had traditionally been farmers in Pennsylvania, achieved remarkable success. They continue as strong components of St. Mary's County's economic and social life to the present. Their experience was far different than that of the members of the National Slavonic Society, a group that had attempted a similar venture some three decades earlier. Its success in maintaining a viable farming community near St. Mary's City was hampered by its members' lack of farming experience, its "left-wing" radical publications, and its ultimate abandonment by the sponsoring organization (Hammett 1994:439-447).

County agriculture, although retaining its continuing devotion to tobacco agriculture, began to turn in new directions. Commercial dairying began during the late 1930s; the first pasteurization dairy (Choice Dairy Farm), established at Scotland, produced dairy products for local distribution only. However, the Leonardtown Dairy, which operated from ca. 1945 until the mid-1970s, processed milk from several dairy farms throughout the county (Hammett 1994:395-396).

Tourism and recreation also grew steadily as a component of the local economy. The long-established resort and summer residence communities around the county continued to grow, and many cottages were converted to year-round residences. Gambling revenues supported the economy of St. Mary's County, Charles County, and Calvert County before being phased out in 1968. Institutional recreational facilities also were established; on the Point Lookout peninsula, the former site of Smithwood was acquired in 1936 by the Metropolitan Police Boys' Club of the District of Columbia, and converted to Camp E. W. Brown. The 50 modest cabins, administration buildings, and other ancillary structures at this site are capable of accommodating up to 350 campers (MIHP # SM-712).

The onset of World War II wielded the most influence on the economic fortunes of St. Mary's County. The establishment of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station at Lexington Park displaced former residents, but it also attracted 3,300 workers into the area (Hammett 1994). To support the supply needs of the facility, the United States Navy also took over the moribund railroad, extending it from Mechanicsville to the Naval Air Station (Hammett 1994). Today, the NAS provides the largest non-agricultural economic focus in the county, and the town of Lexington Park has become the county's largest population center (Hornum et al. 1999:22).

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PARK HISTORY

Point Lookout State Park was created as the result of a recommendation in "Master Plan Maryland State Parks and Recreation Areas" prepared in 1952 to acquire more recreational land in southern Maryland. The report, which examined state parks and recreation areas in state forests, detailed the advantages of recreation and the responsibility of the state to provide a "well-distributed and accessible system of parks and other recreational areas that will include scenic, historic and geological sites of State-wide significance" (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952). Maryland had yet to achieve this goal in terms of its number of parks or in their distribution. As of 1952, the State of Maryland owned 19 state parks and recreation areas, totaling 6,228 acres. These areas were distributed throughout 13 of Maryland's 23 counties. A major recommendation of the 1952 master plan was to increase the number of parks and recreation areas to 34 units comprising 8 parks, 10 recreation reserves, 10 picnic areas, and 6 historic reserves. The report also recommended that the parks and recreation areas be more evenly distributed. Although parks and recreation areas were located within 35 to 40 miles of every part of the state, parks were lacking in southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. The overall state goal was to provide recreation opportunities within 25 miles of every sizeable state urban community. Key facilities recommended for expansion were public swimming beaches and water access points to the Chesapeake Bay and to Maryland's rivers (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952).

The 1952 "Master Plan for Maryland State Parks and Recreational Areas" proposed the Point Lookout Recreation Area for the southernmost section of St. Mary's County. The park proposal satisfied several recommendations contained in the 1952 planning document. The proposed area was located in southern Maryland, an area that lacked state parks, and provided water access for swimming and boating. The establishment of a recreation reserve preserved the scenic qualities of Point Lookout. "The visitor's sense of remoteness as he stands at the Point or strolls along the unspoiled beach constitutes one of the peculiar assets of the area..." (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952: 123-125). The 1952 plan proposed acquisition of 210 acres with beaches along the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. Public access to Point Lookout was good; the proposed recreation reserve already was served by a county road. Recreation activities identified for construction in the park in 1952 were two picnic centers, two bathing areas, and boat piers (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952: 123-125).

Land acquisition for Point Lookout State Park began in 1962, when the Maryland General Assembly appropriated \$305,000 to purchase land (Ellis 1965). The initial land purchase was completed in 1963 when the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) acquired approximately 494 acres from Point Lookout Estates owned by the Edgemoor Land Company. This purchase included acreage surrounding Lake Conoy and the undeveloped sections of a former summer cottage community platted ca. 1920 (USGS 1942). The new park opened to the public in 1964 with modest facilities to accommodate picnicking, camping, and swimming. A swimming area was designated near the former U.S. Coast Guard Station Point Lookout Lighthouse (Point Lookout Field Trip Report 1964). One of two camping loops was laid out by 1965, but few amenities were provided. Water was piped through the area and available at designated spigots (MdDNR Annual Report 1 June 1964; "Tawes Has Thoughts..." 1965; "St. Marys Residents Resent..." 1967).

In 1965, the Maryland General Assembly appropriated an additional \$480,000 for continued land acquisition and improvements (Ellis 1965). The funds were used to purchase more than 30 small parcels improved by year-round

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cottages that remained in private ownership on the southern tip of the peninsula (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl 1966). Between 1964 and 1989, land acquisition in the area continued as lots 0.5 acres or less were purchased from sixty owners in Point Lookout Estates and in Scotland Beach along south shore of Tanner Creek. By 1989, the park contained approximately 544 acres. In 1989, MdDNR purchased the former 15-acre Point Lookout Hotel property. In 1992, the park was almost doubled in size by purchase of the 482-acre Jacobs property located off Cornfield Harbor Road. The addition of this former farm greatly expanded the park boundaries north and west of Point Lookout Creek. During the 1990s, Point Lookout State Park has negotiated an easement on neighboring property to develop the 1.5-mile Periwinkle Rail Trail in the northern part of the park (MdDNR Acquisition List 2003).

In 1966, Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, consulting engineers in Baltimore, Maryland, prepared the first master plan for the park. In 1966, the park contained 535 acres, of which Lake Conoy occupied 163 acres near the middle of the park. The overall master plan stressed the need for facilities for water-related recreation. Three areas were planned for the park: north park, south park, and the barrier island. The north park located north of Lake Conoy was planned for overnight camping. The camping areas were laid out in loops and serviced by centrally-located showers and toilets. The south park located south of Lake Conoy was planned as a day-use area for swimming, picnicking, and boating. A marina also was proposed for the south shore of Lake Conoy, and swimming beaches were planned along the Potomac River shore. Short paved roads and parking lots linked to MD Rte 5 provided beach access. Erosion control measures were planned along the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The barrier island along the west edge of Lake Conoy was planned as a swimming beach for campers with road access from the north park and a site for primitive camping. The master plan also proposed the restoration of Fort Lincoln as a tourist attraction at the park (Rummel, Klepper & Kahl 1966).

Aspects of the 1966 master plan were completed between 1968 and 1972, although not as quickly as St. Mary's County residents wanted. In 1967, Arthur Briscoe, chairman of the St. Mary's County Economic Development Committee, criticized the slow progress of development of Point Lookout State Park in the local newspapers ("St. Marys Residents Resent..." 1967; "Briscoe Criticizes..." 1967). Mr. Briscoe contrasted high state funding appropriations for the park with the slow physical progress of construction and wondered why the park facilities were not yet constructed. One reason that Mr. Briscoe cited for wanting speedy improvements to the park was that projected tourist dollars were expected to "soften the impact of a \$250,000 revenue loss the county will sustain when slot machines (in St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert) are finally banned next July" (1968) ("St. Marys Residents Resent..." 1967).

By 1972, five camping loops were completed along the north shore of Lake Conoy. A shower and toilet building serviced each loop. The one-story, brick park headquarters building, constructed in 1972, was located just west of the campground entrance road (MdDNR drawings files). In 1972, construction for the swimming beach day-use area in the south park along the Potomac also was completed. The day-use area included a bathhouse, picnic tables, and a shelter. In 1974, the swimming beach was named Hammond Day-use Area to honor the Civil War-era Hammond Army Hospital that occupied the Point Lookout peninsula between 1862 and 1865. The construction of a water supply and distribution system and a wastewater treatment and collection system also were completed (MdDNR Point Lookout SP file; MdDNR ca. 1973; MdDNR DMI 2003).

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The improvements led to a dramatic increase in park attendance. In eleven months in 1969, attendance numbered 132,997 people; in 1972, attendance rose to 468,000. In 1972, Point Lookout State Park ranked fourth in overall state park attendance; Patapsco, Assateague, and Sandy Point state parks received the most visitors that year (Point Lookout Attendance 1969; MdDNR ca. 1973; MdDNR DMI 2003).

By 1975, proposals for additional park improvements included boat launching and rental facilities, a new channel between Lake Conoy and the Potomac River, restoration of Fort Lincoln, additional day-use facilities, a nature center on the mainland, a swimming beach on the barrier island that separates Lake Conoy from the Potomac River, and continued erosion control measures (MdDNR Land Planning Services 1975). During the early 1970s, the barrier island was planned to accommodate 70 drive-in campsites, 35 walk-in campsites, two shower buildings, two comfort stations, a swimming beach, and a parking area. A paved road was planned to provide access to the barrier island (MdDNR ca. 1973).

During the mid-1970s, a philosophical change in the management of recreation and open space in Maryland resulted in the implementation of less intensive development proposals for Point Lookout State Park. Between 1970 and 1974, MdDNR undertook a multi-year study on outdoor recreation and open space in Maryland. One impetus for the study was the establishment in 1969 of Program Open Space, which authorized funding to state agencies and political subdivisions to acquire land for outdoor recreation and open space. The purpose of the plan was to develop statewide guidelines to ensure optimum use of the state's fiscal, administrative, and natural resources. Some of the overall guiding concepts that became the basis for the action plan included planning and locating open space and outdoor recreation areas in harmony with people's needs, respecting the natural characteristics of the land and water, and emphasizing the preservation of plant and animal habitats. Some specific plan recommendations included locating recreation areas within 30 to 45 minutes of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., and within 30 minutes of an incorporated area or town of more than 25,000 residents; supporting the establishment of the Potomac National River for preservation of scenic and recreation values; encouraging low-intensity recreation uses on open tracts such as flood plains or wooded areas; preserving historic structures and sites; and, providing public access to the Chesapeake Bay and every major river in Maryland (Urban Research and Development Corporation 1972; Raymond, Parish, Pine & Plavnick 1974).

After the completion of the three-volume Maryland Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan in 1974, a change occurred in the design and construction of recreational facilities at state parks. The concept of sustainable recreation crept into the planning vocabulary for state parks. This concept meant that recreation facilities were to be balanced with the natural setting. Low-intensity recreation facilities became preferred for state parks as opposed to high-intensity facilities, such as sports fields, tennis courts, and indoor swimming centers.

At Point Lookout State Park, several examples of the down-scaled recreation facilities occurred in response to the philosophical shifts. The proposed marina was simplified into a boat launch ramp and two boat piers. The new channel proposed in 1971 was completed by 1976, but the overall design was modified to reduce the amount of dredging required (Point Lookout State Park file, Chronological Events 1976). The most dramatic change was in the revised use for the barrier island. In 1971, the island was proposed as the site of swimming beach with road access across a wetland. The southern tip of the island was used as a primitive camping site. By 1975, use proposed for the barrier island was scaled down to a pedestrian bridge to link the island to the mainland. Primitive camping on the

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island stopped in 1976, when the new channel cut off access to the island from the south. Although the ending of primitive camping on the island was opposed by local residents, MdDNR argued that primitive camping was degrading the environment and habitat on the island (MdDNR Point Lookout State Park file). Currently, the 45-acre barrier island is designated as a Sensitive Management Area and protected from development. The island currently is accessible only by boat from the park (MdDNR 1996).

During the 1970s, efforts began to restore Fort Lincoln and to document the archeological site associated with the Civil War era at Point Lookout. Archeological investigations were conducted during 1973 and 1974 (Kent) and 1976 (Sword). Kent (1974) identified seven sites and more than 50 features and activity areas associated with the Civil War era at Point Lookout State Park, which were mapped on a large base map. In 1976, Gerald Sword conducted archeological investigations on the Potomac Stockade (Sword 1976). Sword (1976) identified the location of a stockade that crossed the narrow neck of land between Cornfield Harbor and Lake Conoy. Restoration of Fort Lincoln (MIHP # SM-884 and 18SM57) was begun at this time and continued during the 1980s, when three buildings were reconstructed inside the fortification following 1863 Quartermaster Corps standardized plans. The most recent reconstruction was the enlisted men's barracks completed in 1995. In 1995, a team of archeologists from Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum conducted a Phase I investigation of a single site at Point Lookout State Park (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999). This survey identified intact archeological deposits associated with the Civil War Hammond Hospital (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999).

In 1979, the Maryland Historical Trust undertook a survey of the built resources located at Point Lookout State Park (Deale 1979). At that time, the survey identified the following buildings as holding "no significant architectural or historical merit": Villaroma House and garage, Dolgos house and garage, Norman house, McCracken house and garage, and DeFalco house and shed. The oldest building identified in the survey was the smokehouse associated with the lighthouse (Deale 1979).

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Point Lookout State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the Criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B Title 5). No archeological resources were evaluated as part of this investigation.

Acquisition of the property that became Point Lookout State Park began in 1963 and continues to the present. Park improvement and management policies that have shaped the park as a public recreation area were planned in 1966 and began to be implemented between 1968 and 1972. The initial plans for the park were as an intensive recreation area. Since the early 1970s, efforts have been made to balance intensive recreation facilities while maintaining the natural qualities of the environment. The park-related buildings and structures are less than fifty years of age and were not included in this investigation. Therefore no evaluation of the post-1960 buildings applying the National Register of Historic Places was undertaken.

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In 1974, as a result of archeological investigations conducted at Point Lookout State Park (Kent 1974), Wayne Clark, then an archeological intern at the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), prepared a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the Point Lookout Prison Camp Archeological Site (MIHP # SM-26) (Clark 1974). The boundaries selected for the site were defined by longitude and latitude along the shorelines to comprise the entire south end of the Point Lookout State Park and a section of Oyster Point on the north shore of Lake Conoy (Clark 1974). The site boundaries included the following Civil War-related resources: Sites 18ST61, MIHP # SM-271, 18ST57 and MIHP # SM-884. In October 1974, the Governor's Consulting Committee approved the eligibility of the site and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (MHT letter dated 11/4/1974). The nomination was submitted to the Maryland State Clearinghouse. MdDNR was made aware of the nomination and raised concerns about the history and the proposed boundaries of the district. After discussions and correspondence between MdDNR and MHT, the National Register nomination form was not revised and boundary issue was not resolved (MdDNR Point Lookout State Park vertical file).

Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy sought to transfer a 1.79-acre parcel that included the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) to the MdDNR in 1979. The U.S. Navy submitted a National Register determination of eligibility form to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places with the following supporting documentation: Kent 1974, the 1974 draft National Register Nomination (Clark 1974), and maps. In 1980, the Keeper of the National Register declared with 1.79-acre parcel eligible as part of a larger district:

"The Point Lookout Light Station parcel is determined eligible for listing as part of the larger Point Lookout Civil War Camp Site. Archeological investigation has indicated that physical remains relating to the Civil War period occupation exist in the site area, and this parcel is considered to be an integral portion of that site. In the event that listing of the site is planned, the nomination must consider the entire site complex" (NPS, Determination of Eligibility 1980).

In 1999, the U.S. Navy conducted an archeological survey of the Navy-owned tract and adjoining park property on the tip of Point Lookout. The survey concluded that "because of the presence of the intact archeological deposits, and because of the significance of Point Lookout in U.S. and Maryland history, 18ST61 is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places" (Leeson and Breckenridge 1999:i).

Professionals specializing in Civil War history who have studied Point Lookout concur that the site was associated with significant events during the Civil War under National Register Criterion A. The ability of the site to yield information under National Register Criterion D and the exact boundaries of the site or sites contributing to the property has not yet been determined.

As of March 2003, the Lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271) was not owned by MdDNR. Future plans include transfer of the Point Look Lighthouse complex to MdDNR by 2005 (Keith Frere personal communication 2003). In 1995, the lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271), the buoy shed (MIHP # SM-511), the coal shed (MIHP # SM-512), and the smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513) were the subject of intensive investigations under the auspices of the U.S. Navy, who in March 2003 owned all the buildings except the smokehouse. In 1995, consultant Steven Moffson of Dames & Moore recommended the lighthouse complex as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for the association with the maritime history of Maryland (Moffson 1995). No formal Determination of Eligibility forms were completed on these buildings at that time and no record of MHT

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concurrence has been located in MHT files to date. In 1996, a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for Light Stations of the United States was prepared. Point Lookout Lighthouse is not listed either individually or under this multiple property on the National Register of Historic Places as of January 2004.

The Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) and the Bohlen Site (18ST183) at 49780 Cornfield Harbor Road were the subject of intensive survey between 1999 and 2002 (Sheehan 2002). The investigations resulted in a formal MHT Determination of Eligibility of not eligible for National Register listing for the house and its deteriorated outbuildings and the archeological site (MHT DOE database 2003). The Hen Coop Cemetery (MIHP # SM-613) was not evaluated at that time and it was not evaluated as part of this current investigation.

In 1979, the MHT conducted a survey of the built resources then located at Point Lookout State Park (Deale 1979). The survey included all buildings then owned by the park, including park-built showers and shelters, and the individual summer cottages and year-round residences. The summer residences included the DeFalco house, the Dolgos house, the McCracken house, the Villaroma house, and the Norman house located in the former summer communities of Point Lookout Estates and Scotland Beach. In 1979, none of those buildings were evaluated as possessing significance or architectural merit for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Deale 1979). At that time, the ca. 1940 Schwartz house and the 1940 Ridgell house were not identified in the survey. Even with the passage of 25 years, these twentieth-century residences and outbuildings are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history under National Register Criterion A. They are not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past under National Register Criterion B. The properties are simply-constructed buildings of undistinguished architectural character that do not qualify under National Register Criterion C and the houses are not concentrated to form a linkage or continuity of buildings to form a district. The houses are not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history under National Register Criterion D. In 2003, DNR Property Imps lots 152-153, 166-167 (DOE-ST-0005), the former DeFalco House, was evaluated not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (MHT DOE database 2003).

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1,042

Acreage of historical setting 1,042

Quadrangle name Point Lookout

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Point Lookout State Park as of March 2003.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title K. Grandine, D. Grosse, J. Maymon

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date 6/1/04

street and number 241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100

telephone 301-698-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD zip code 21701

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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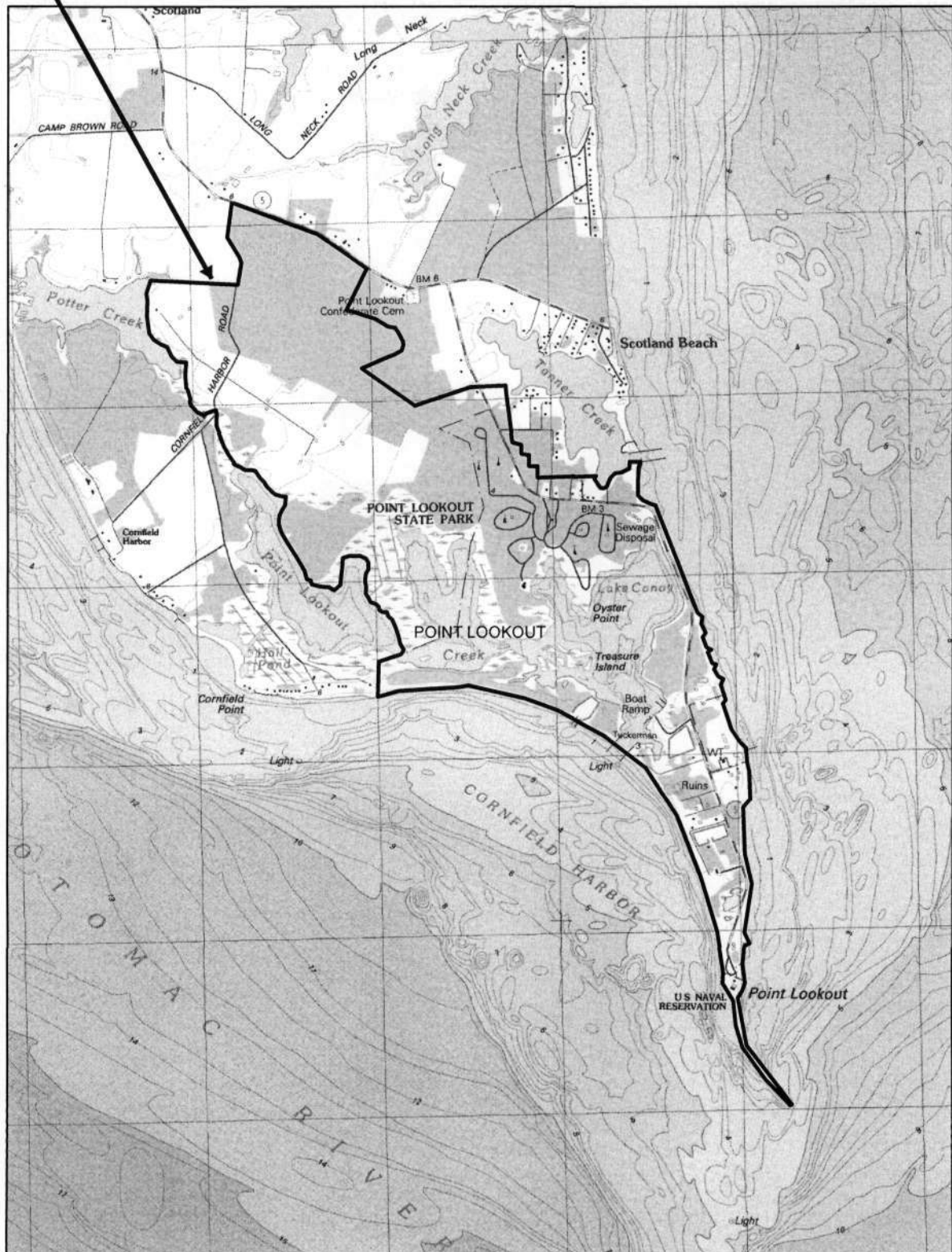
SM-898

Point Lookout State Park

11175 Point Lookout Road

Scotland, St. Mary's County

Point Lookout Quad.



Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. SM-898

Point Lookout State Park, St. Mary's County
Continuation Sheet

Number Photo Log Page 1

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # SM-898
2. Point Lookout State Park
3. St. Mary's County, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. March 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Point Lookout showing Point Lookout Lighthouse (MIHP # SM-271), bouy shed (MIHP # SM-511), coal shed (MIHP # SM-512), smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513), and site 18ST61, view looking south.
2. Potomac River shoreline looking towards beach, view looking northwest.
3. Smokehouse (MIHP # SM-513), view looking northwest.
4. Fort Lincoln (SM-884) showing moat and fortification, view looking east.
5. Hen Coop Farmhouse (MIHP # SM-612), view looking southwest.
6. Hen Coop Farmhouse (MIHP # SM-612), view looking northeast.
7. Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) domestic outbuilding located behind farmhouse, view looking southwest.
8. Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) corncrib, view looking northwest.
9. Hen Coop Farm (MIHP # SM-612) equipment shed, view looking northeast.
10. Hen Coop Farm Cemetery (MIHP # SM-613), view looking west.
11. Former DeFalco House, view looking east.
12. Former Schwartz House, view looking northwest.
13. Former Dolgos House, view looking southeast.
14. Former Dolgos Garage, view looking southeast.
15. Former Ridgell House, view looking northwest.
16. Guard Dormitory (Former Norman House), view looking northeast.
17. Former McCracken House, view looking southeast.
18. Former Villaroma House, view looking northwest.



SM - 898

Point Lookout SP

St. Mary's Co, Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Point Lookout showing Point Lookout Lighthouse (SM-271),
buoy shed (SM 511), coal shed (SM 512), smokehouse (SM 513)
and site 18ST 61, view S.

1/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Mary's Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Potomac River shoreline looking towards beach, view NW.

2/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

S+ Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPO

Smokehouse (SM 513) view NW

3/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Fort Lincoln (SM 884) showing moat and fortification
view E

4/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Hen coop farmhouse (SM 612) view SW

5/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Hen Coop Farmhouse (SM 612), view NE

6/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St. Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Hen Coop Farm (SM 612) domestic outbuilding located
behind farmhouse, view SW.

7/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

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3/03

Md SHPO

Hen Coop Farm (SM-612) cornerib, view NW

8/18



SM 898

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Hen Coop Farm (SM 612) equipment shed, view NE

9/18



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Hen Coop Farm Cemetery (SM613) view W

10/18



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Former DeFalco House, view E

11/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

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3/03

MD SHPO

Former Schwartz House, view NW

12/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPO

Former Dolgos House, view SE.

13/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPO

Former Dolgos Garage, view SE

14 /18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCGA

3/03

Md SHPD

Former Ridgell House, view NW

15/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCMA

3/03

Md SHPD

Guard Dormitory (Former Norman House) view NE

16/18



SM 898

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCMA

3/03

Md SHPO

Former McCracken House, view SE

17/18



SM 89B

Point Lookout SP

St Marys Co Md

RCMA

3/03

Md SHPO

Former Villaroma House, view NW

18/18